REGISTERED No 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,807.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per *Line.*
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE New Indian Ready Reckoner, by Alex. Mearhouse, patronized by the Government of India, to be had from Treacher & Co., Limited. Price Rs. 1-12. Rs. 2 by post.

WANTED, a PAIR of HORSES. Address, with particulars, "D.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SIGNOR G. INZOLI is prepared to resume his Lessons in Singing and Pianoforte. Address, care of SOUNDY, BRESLAU & Co.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ORIENTAL," 1,480 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander Dickinson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 21st Feb. 1874, at 4 P.M. to

February 1874.		March 1874.
Leaves BOMBAY	21	Leaves Tuticorin	1
„ Ratnagherry	22	„ Colombo	2
„ Marmoria	23	„ Galle	3
„ Goa	23	„ Neemputtam	6
„ Carwar	23	„ Pondicherry	7
„ Mangalore	24	„ Madras	8
„ Cannanore	25	„ Cocanada	11
„ Tellicherry	25	„ Vizagapatam	12
„ Calicut	26	„ Bimlipatam	13
„ Beypore	26	„ Gopaulpore	13
„ Cochin	27	„ Palise Point	14
„ Aleppy	27	Arrives CALCUTTA	16

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle at the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s. s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 13th February 1874 at 2 P.M.

Feb. 1874.		Feb. 1874.
Leave BOMBAY	13	Leave BUSREH	4
„ Kurrachee	17	„ Mahomerah	4
„ Guadur	18	„ Fao	4
„ Muscat	20	„ Bushire	6
„ Bunder Abbas	22	„ Bahrein	6
„ Linga	24	„ Linga	11
„ Bahrein	26	„ Bunder Abbas	13
„ Koweit	28	„ Muscat	19
„ Fao	28	„ Guadur	17
„ Mahomerah	29	„ Kurrachee	20
Arrive BUSREH ... March	1	Arrive BOMBAY	23

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 13th February 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 810 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hitchcock, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 20th Feb., 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s. s. MALACCA, 302 tons, to H. Pt., Commander A. A. HANSARD, as above, on FRIDAY, the 13th February, 1874.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Bubatino & Co., of Genoa.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 20th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	25	9-10	
Alexandria	39	26	9-10	Including Wines
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY :—

"ASIA," to sail on SUNDAY, 1st March 1874.

"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,

No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when required. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 16th February, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. VENETIA, (2,726 Tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain W. C. Arscott, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 9th February 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 10th February 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. MOOLTAN, (2,257 Tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain W. W. Pentman, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 7th February.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th January 1873.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the following Steamers from Bombay, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

DECCAN	3,128 Tons	600 H.P., 2nd March 1874.
MALWA	2,933 „	450 H.P., 16th do.
HINDOSTAN	3,113 „	600 H.P., 30th do.
PEKIN	3,377 „	600 H.P. 13th April 1874.
MIRZAPORE	3,763 „	600 H.P., 27th do.

And others to Follow.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class	Rs. 660
Second Class	Rs. 360

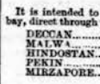
For further particulars apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE POSITIVELY ON 14TH FEBRUARY.



THE new S. S. TIMOR, 2,209 Tons, J. Brown, Commander, has excellent accommodation in a Saloon built on deck for First-Class Passengers only.

Average passage 30 days.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To SUEZ	Rs. 300
„ MALTA	„ 400
„ LONDON	„ 500

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, G. GOOM & Co.,
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. CORINNA are hereby informed that NO CLAIM against the STEAMER will be ENTERTAINED after the 10TH INSTANT.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Corinna.

Bombay, 7th February 1874.

ENCAUSTIC & GEOMETRICAL TILES.

BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS. REPRODUCTION OF ANCIENT WORK.

IMPERISHABLE PAVEMENTS FOR

Churches, Schools, Clubs,	Institutions, Conservatories, Vestibules,	Halls, Corridors, Dairies, &c.

SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR WARM CLIMATES.

Manufactured of the celebrated Jackfield and Broseley clays and arranged in the most beautiful patterns, Glazed Hearth Tiles. Wall and Bath Tiles. Designs and Estimates on application to

CRAVEN, DUNNILL & CO. (Limited),
Jackfield Works, near Ironbridge, Shropshire, ENGLAND.

WANTED.

WANTED, for the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Moolan District, I. V. S. Ry., a HEAD DRAFTSMAN on a Salary of Rs. 100 per month.

Application with Copies of Testimonials to be forwarded to

M. RAYNE, Esq.,
Supdg. Engineer, Moolan District, I. V. S. Ry.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, NO. 12 APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF MOST VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Room, No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort, the following most valuable jewellery on account of concerned :—

1 Brilliant ear-ring.
1 pair of Vuluinsbee diamond ear-ring.
1 „ of ear-ring with emerald.
1 „ of ruyfull with pearls and diamonds.
1 „ of bangles with pearls set in gold.
1 ruby ring.
1 silver tray, &c, &c.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their room, No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort, consisting of the following, viz—

Few sets of rich cut glassware of different sorts, each set containing eight dozens retail glassware, such as soda-water and beer tumblers, finger cups champagne, sherry, claret, wine, and liquor glasses, in small lots for the convenience of purchasers. Nine dinner sets of different patterns, stone marble and brittle suitable for doctors and dispensary, plated and enamelled best ice-pitchers, kerosine oil hanging lamps of different sorts, copper and brass tea-pots, gentlemen's boots and shoes by Dawson and Sons, 2 cases of India-rubber and canvas shoes half inch, sets of pomatums, American clocks and time-pieces, marble figures, two cases of carriage whips, riding whips, 1 cane lashings, 2 cases of dolls of different sorts and sizes, stockings and socks, &c.

Lots of valuable and interesting books belonging to a European Gentleman proceeding to up-country, such as Biography of some celebrated people in 2 volumes, Ways and Words of Men of Letters, Life and Memoirs of Gibbon in 2 volumes, The Philosophy of Common Life, Bell's Modern Speakers, Newman's System of Rhetoric, Lord Burnett's Speeches, The Religion of the Heart, Female Instructor, Third Gallery of Portraits, Vestiges of Creation, Selections from Kingsley, The Gentle Life, Washington Irving's Sketch-book, the Vicar of Wakefield with engravings, Brother's Holy, Scott's Poetical Work with steel engravings, Dr Cahill's Letters and Speeches, Cowper's Poetical Works with steel engravings, Wonderful Characters, Moor's Lalla Rookh, Widow Burning, London Labour and London Poor in 3 volumes, Channing's Essays in 2 volumes, Lamartine's French Revolution in 3 volumes, Awful Disclosures of Maria Monk, Scrap and Rustom a poem in English and Persian, Robert Maguire by Reynold's, anecdote biography, Leila by Bulwer Lytton, The great Harmonia teacher, physician, seer and reformer in 4 volumes, Rii ish Essayists, Diseases of Sedentary Life, self-help by Smiles, Knowledge for the Times, Physiology Temperance, Pathology of Drunkenness on debility, the Round Table or Essays and Lectures Handy book on Poverty Law, Domestic Happiness, Essays by Davis, Irish Melodies by Thomas Moore, Lamb's tales from Shakespeare, Cobbet's advice to Young Men, The Interview, Maunder's Treasury of Natural History, Complete works of William Hogarth, new edition, with 150 beautiful steel engravings, Captain Burton's Travels in Medinah and Mecca in 2 volumes, one lot of pamphlets.

Few lots of furniture, such as blackwood carved round tables, blackwood carved and mahogany coloured pier tables, full carved ladies' writing desk, carved foot-stools, hat stands, reclining couches, dressing tables, chest of drawers, wardrobes, camp cots, bedsteads, crates, &c., &c.

A quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, such as grey shirtings, madapollams, jaconets, scarfs, prints, chintz, dhoties, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Landed Property, situate at Breach Candy or Tardeo Road.

Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed by the sub-mortgagees to sell by public auction on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 21st day of February, at 4 o'clock P. M., on account and risk of Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Nadershaw, and Pestonjee Byramjee Heerajee Colah, pursuant to the power of sale contained in the deeds of mortgage, the following property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of freehold salt batty ground, or foras land, with the two bungalows and outhouses, and stables on the east side of Breach Candy or Tardeo Road, in the sub-district of Bhoolehwur, Bombay, formerly assessed by the collector of assessment under Nos. 6 and 6A and now under Nos. 15 and 16, containing by admeasurement 98 bighas and 30 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the collector of land revenue under Nos. 528 and 526, and bounded on the east by the salt batty ground of Wadee Ramchunder, on the west by the said Breach Candy or Tardeo Road, on the north partly by the property of Jetha Lalla and partly by the salt batty ground of the said Wasee Ver Ramchunder, and on the south partly by the salt batty ground belonging to the late Buttonjee Eduljee and partly by the property of Muddon Bhoojee, and the said Heerajee Jamsetjee and premises are now in the occupation of Burjorjee Rustomjee Mooka Feerozena and the said Pestonjee Byramjee Heerajee Colah respectively.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1 Mahogany Square Piano, by John Broadwood and Sons.
1 do. do Cottage, by Ralph Allinson and Sons.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 10th February 1874.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER. No. 7, MEADOW STREET.

CARRIAGES AND HARNESSES FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The property of a gentleman, a nearly English-built Dog-cart with lamp, by Thropp and Maberley.

The property of an Officer.

A second-hand English-built Park Phaeton.

The property of a Gentleman.

3 New Boot-shaped, four-seated Open Carriages.
A ditto Mail Phaetoon, by W. Cole.
One ditto Self-driving ditto.
A new and light Palanquin Office Shigram with Lamps, painted dark green, lining to match. Price Rs. 450.

HARNESSES.

Just Received for Sale.

A fresh batch of plated and brass-mounted Buggy, Dog Cart, and Carriage Harnesses, highly finished, double stitched and neat with round brown reins. Also few sets very handsome single plated mounted Pony Harnesses, and few pairs of steel pole chains.

Just Received,

A few superior Buggy, Dog-cart, and Carriage Whips, some of them of whalebone.

Also,

A second-hand very small circular glass-front Miniature Brougham, painted dark green, lining to match.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 10th February 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD ALBERT SASSOON and Mr. EZRA MEYER MOSES are authorized to SIGN our FIRM from THIS DATE.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 10th February 1874.

NOTICE!!!

THE GREAT MIKADO JAPANESE TROUPE.

In consequence of the above Troupe being specially engaged to perform before

HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN,

On the occasion of the Marriage of His Son, there will be

NO PERFORMANCES

IN

THE FLOATING THEATRE, ESPLANADE.

TO-DAY OR NIGHT, TUESDAY, 10TH FEBRUARY 1874.

For further particulars see future Advertisements.

A. FEITELSOHN, Proprietor.
W. BURTON, Agent.

RE-OPENED! RE-OPENED!!

THE MAHABLESHWUR HOTEL.—In thanking the Public for their kind patronage for the past year, the Proprietor begs to announce that the above clean, airy, and commodious Hotel will be re-opened from the beginning of March next, with a thorough change both in its exterior and interior appearance; and offers excellent accommodation for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Terms—Moderate.

DORABJEE SORABJEE,
Proprietor.

NOTICE.—The Public are warned against buying or in any way negotiating TWO BILLS of EXCHANGE, Nos. 24/16 and 24/17, dated 6th and 7th February 1874, respectively drawn by the Oriental Bank Corporation, Bombay, on the Oriental Bank Corporation, Melbourne, on demand, for £600 each. The said Bills have been LOST in a leather bag along with some other Papers of no value, between the Grant Road and the New Foras Road on the evening of the 7th instant.

Whosoever finds these Bills (the payment of which has been requested to be stopped) and hands them over to the Commissioner of Police, will be rewarded.

Bombay, 9th February 1874.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.—In supersession of the Advertisements of the 27th, 28th, and 29th ultimo, the Undersigned, under arrangement with the G. I. P. Railway Company, is prepared to Cart Or-ize, 8 ads, and all other Goods, except full pressed Cotton, booked to Munjid, Carnac, and Nicol Sidings on the Elphinstone Estate, at 6 annas per ton, if deliverable on the Elphinstone Estate, and at 7 annas per ton if deliverable in the Town beyond the western boundary of the Elphinstone Estate, within the limit of Null Bazaar and Nagpada.

As Goods can be booked to the Elphinstone Estate Sidings at Railway charges of 9 annas per ton less than the Boree Bunder Carted Rates. Consignees will save 3 annas or 2 annas per ton according to destination on Goods book d to these Sidings as compared with Goods booked to Boree Bunder.

Full pressed Cotton booked to these Sidings will be delivered at any part of the Island at 9 annas per ton.

Consignees preferring to take delivery of their own Goods at the Elphinstone Estate Sidings, will, on and after 16th inst. int, be charged 5 annas per ton for the use of the premises.

By Order,
JOHN RYAN,
Traffic Manager.

Carnac Bunder, 9th February 1874.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RALWAY.

NOTICE.

GOODS AND PARCELS TO AND FROM BOMBAY AND BYCULLA.

1. On and after Monday next, the 16th instant, and until further Notice, the following arrangements with respect to Goods and Parcels received at, and forwarded from, Bombay and Byculla will take effect, viz :—

2. The Company will not undertake the collection of Goods in Bombay or at Byculla, but will accept all classes of Goods for despatch, by this railway, to or from their Boree Bunder, or their Byculla Stations, or at the Port Trust Sidings at Carnac Bunder, at charges which will be 4 pice per maund less than the rates, which included collection, recently in force for the several descriptions of Goods respectively.

3. Full Pressed Cotton for Bombay will be conveyed either to Boree Bunder Station, or to the Port Trust Sidings at Carnac Bunder, only, as the Sender may direct. When booked to Boree Bunder the present rates will be charged, and the Cotton will be delivered only from part of Bombay, or Byculla, or Colaba. When booked to Carnac Bunder the rates will be 4 pies per maund less than when booked to Boree Bunder, and the Cotton will be delivered by the Company at the Sidings only, upon the terms, and upon payment, to the Port Trust, of the additional charges advertized, from time to time, by the Traffic Manager of the Port Trust Bunders, for the use of those premises.

Other descriptions of Cotton will be booked to Boree Bunder only, and will be delivered by the Company at the present rates.

4. All other Goods for Bombay may be booked either to the Company's Stations at Boree Bunder or Byculla, or to the Port Trust Sidings at Carnac Bunder.

When booked to Boree Bunder, or Byculla, they will be charged at the present carted rates and delivered, by the Company, in any part of Bombay or Byculla, or Colaba; or, if Senders desire it, Goods will be booked at the not carted rate, and delivered to Consignees at the Station. The not carted rate is four pies per maund less than the rate when the Company perform the delivery Service.

When booked to Carnac Bunder, Goods will be charged at 4 pies per maund less than the present carted rates, and will be delivered by the Company at the Sidings only, upon the terms, and upon payment, to the Port Trust, of the additional charges, advertized, from time to time, by the Traffic Manager of the Port Trust Bunders, for the use of those premises.

But Consignments of less than 27 maunds in weight will not be booked to Carnac Bunder; and Grain and Seed, in Consignments of more than 27 maunds only, will not be booked to Byculla.

5. These arrangements do not affect the charges upon any Goods for which special rates, which do not include the services of loading or unloading, or collection, or delivery, in Bombay or at Byculla, have been granted. Such Goods will be dealt with, and charged, as heretofore.

6. Parcels will not be collected by the Company in Bombay or at Byculla. But the Company will continue to deliver Parcels as may be required, in Bombay, or Byculla, or Colaba, at the present charge of 3 pies per seer, added to the charge for conveyance by Railway. Parcels will not be booked to, or forwarded from, Carnac Bunder.

7. All former Notices will be cancelled and withdrawn after Sunday, the 15th instant.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 9th February 1874.

NOTICE.

MORSON'S EFFECTUAL REMEDIES

Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion in Morson's Pepsine, the active principle of the gastric juice. Sold in Powder, Lozenges, Globules; and as Wine in ½, ¼, and 1-pint Bottles.

CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes being unequal in strength, Morson & Son have prepared this. Sold in 4 oz., 1½ oz. and 3 oz. bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation is Morson's.

Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England.

THOMAS MORSON & SON,
Medalists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions,
31, 33 & 124, SOUTHAMPTON ROW,
RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON.
Works—Hornsey and Homerton.

PURE CHEMICALS AND NEW MEDICINES selected, and Shipping Orders executed with care and despatch.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PENS.

By all Dealers throughout the World.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANT

IN	FOR
WOODEN SHIPS, RAILWAY SLEEPERS, BEAM AND HOUSE TIMBERS	SHINGLE ROOFS, SHIPS' BOTTOMS, DAMP OR WET WALLS AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK.

GRIFFTHS' PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS,
THOMAS GRIFFITHS, 24, FenwickStreet, Liverpool
G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay; or
F. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta, Agents.

BOOTS BY PARCELS POST FROM LONDON.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL

Sends his First-Class Boots and Shoes for Ladies or Gentlemen POST FREE

for One Shilling per pair, in addition to his Catalogue Prices.

LADIES' Kid Walking Boots, 12s. 6d.; Enamelled on Glove Kid, beautifully made, 21s. and 23s.; Soft House Boots Satinette or Mock Kid, 5s. 6d.; Morocco, or Grey Linen Slippers, 3s. 6d.

GENTLEMEN'S Elastic Boots for Walking or Dress, 24s.; Porpoise Hide Boots—very soft and strong—Elastic or Balmoral, 33s.; Brown or Enamelled Riding Boots, 70s.

For size send a worn boot, or paper pattern of sole of boot.

Revised Illustrated Catalogues sent Post Free.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance. Post Office Orders payable at Chief Office. Cheques crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

LEA AND PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stoppers* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.,

HAS the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay and those at Outstations, that she has just returned from England with a large and choice assortment of "ELEGANT GOODS," selected by herself from the best "PARIS" and "LONDON" HOUSES and which are now open for inspection at her SHOW ROOMS.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

BASS' PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY MESSRS. M. D. FOSTER AND SONS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited, are the exclusive Agents in this Presidency for the celebrated bottlings of the above Firm.

Per doz. Qts. in Bombay, Cash Rs. 6
Do. Pts. do. „ 4

Messrs. FOSTER & SONS are the largest bottlers in the World of BASS' ALE, and the shipments received from them during the past two years give confirmation of the unrivalled qualities which have gained for their Brand the leading position it has so long held in the Presidencies of Bengal and Madras.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

IMPORTANT TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY'S

CELEBRATED SPECIAL KIT,

now so well known throughout

THE EAST

for its

SUPERIOR MANUFACTURE

and

MODERATE COST,

can always be obtained at

A MOMENT'S NOTICE,

for

IMMEDIATE USE,

from

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

	Rs. a.
Deck Suits	Rs. 10 to 17 0
Overland do	27 0
Warm do	35 0
Overcoats, and Inverness Capes, from	35 0 to 23 0
Dressing Gowns	16 8 to 36 0
Pyjamas	22 8
Oxford Shirts	49 0
White do	52 0
Best shrunk Flannel	14 0
Silk and Wool	26 0
Under Vests, from	6 8 to 17 0
Do. Pants	6 0
Sleeping Suits, each ...	16 8
Air Pillows	6 0
Travelling do	7 8
English Feather do.	7 8
do. Horse Hair	7 8
Cr ir Mattrasses	19 8
Rug Straps	2 0
Patent Lock Straps	5 0
Waterproof Coats	15 0
Linen Faced Collars, doz.	0 12
Linen do. do.	6 0
Cambric Handkerchiefs ...	5 0
Cotton Socks do.	9 8
Warm do. do.	15 8
Bathing Drawers, each ...	2 0
Sponge Bags	2 0
Sponges, Bath, large	3 8

	Rs. a.
Soap Boxes	1 8
Tooth Brush Guards	0 12
Tooth Brushes	0 10
Nail do.	0 14
Hair Brushes and Comb in Case	10 8
Blankets, each	11 8
Long Rugs, or Scotch Maude, from	15 0
Best Beech Overland Chairs, from	6 8
Umbrellas with Cover ...	9 0
Warm Gloves	1 14
Do. Mitts	1 12
Do. Mufflers	2 0
Pin Search, from	0 0
Sailor's Knot	1 12
Travelling Caps	3 8
Travelling Hats	9 0
Cardigan Jackets	9 8
Sheets, per pair	9 8
Pillow Cases, each	4 4
Portmanteaus or to	12 8 to 23 0
Overland Trunks	49 0
Solid Leather	75 0
Extra Large	88 0
Black Hide Bags	11 8
Extra Large	24 0
Cash Bags	6 12
Courier Bags, each	4 4
Money Belts	3 8
Sovereign Boxes	3 8
Leather Purses, each	2 8
Soiled Linen Bags	4 12

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application.

Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the Goldsmiths' Alliance, Limited, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. Parry & Co., Madras;
Messrs. Colvin, Cowie, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, & Co., Calcutta.

NOTICES.

G.'s LINIMENT

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for the cure of mange and other skin diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

Per Bottle: Re. 1-8.

Prepared only by TAYLOR & Co.
Chemists, Rampart Row,
BOMBAY.]

BOMBAY EXHIBITION
PRIZE MEDAL
MESSRS. RUSSELL & Co.
1ST JUNE 1873.

LADIES

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY.

THE rates of Exchange on London closed for the mail at about ¼ per cent. higher than the quotations given for first class credits sold on Saturday, and to-day there are few buyers unless at even higher prices than we can give to-day.

Government Paper is lower all round,

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 11¾d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 11 1/16d.
Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 10 15/16d.
Documents, 6 months' sight	1s. 11¾d.
Documents, 3 do.	1s. 11¾d.
Credit Bills, 6 do.	1s. 11¼d. to 9/16d.
Credit 3 do.	1s. 11¼d. nominal.
On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight	2¾
Do. demand	99 13/16
On Madras 30 days' sight	2¾
Do. demand	par
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight	219½

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	107½
Fods & half per cent.	102½
Four per cent.	101½
Four and half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	103
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	109½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 8 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	97
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	111

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand	6 per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months'	7½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do.	8½ ,,
Do. on Merchandise	9½ ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months'	8½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do.	8½ ,,
Do. do.	9½ ,,
Bank Bills	8½ ,,
Mercantile Paper	8 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-9
Carolus	,, 9-9
Mexican Dollars	,, 202
Five-France Pieces	,, 221½
Bar Silver	,, 106½
Gold Leaf	,, 16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	,, 16-14
Australian Gold	,, 16-14

FREIGHT REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING.

RATES by sail for March and April are firm at £2-13-9. Strong enquiry. Ready Cotton £2-12-6. By Norah Gresme more doing at £2-13-9.

London	Cotton	No ship
	Cases	
	Seeds	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 12s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 12s. 6d.
	Myrabolams	£1 15s. 0d.
	Oil in bills	£0 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£2 17s 6d to £3 0s. 0d.
	Coffee	

Overland Steamers—

London	£3 0s. 0d.
Venice	£3 0s. 0d.
Trieste	£3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool	£3 0s. 0d.
Havre Cotton	£3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal—Wheat	£2 12s. 9d.
Seeds	£2 12s. 9d.
Cotton	£2 12s. 9d.
China—Steamer Cotton	Rs. 30 per ton.
,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
,, Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta—Salt	Rs. 8 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay	Rs. 12 port charges.
Mauritius	Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

MONDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY.

MARKET quiet and steady for Bank of Bombay and Spinning shares. Little doing in other shares.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value of each.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	7½ pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,460
10,000	500	all	5 p. ct.	Do of Bombay New	736½
10,000	500	100	5 p. ct.	Do 2nd Res. issue	272½ xd
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,140
12,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	265
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	450 nl.
40,000	250	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	177
10,000	250	125	9 p.ct.	National Bank of India	127
40,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

———	£20	21½-3/4	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
———	£20	19¾-1/2	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
———	£20	43½-7/8	do.	Ditto	———
———	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
———	£18	19¾-1/4	do.	Do. New Shares	———

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land C	1,335
2,000	150	all	Nil.	Freere Land & Pier Co, Ld.	108
750	2,000	2,000	30p.a.	Mazagon Land	940
6,000	1,000	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	370

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	160 pc.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,650
300	2,000	1,100	250do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	900
100	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co.	500
250	5,000	950	Nil.	Alexandria Press Co.	300
154	12,000	1,000	100pa.	Apollo Press Co.	5,500
200	2,500	all	...	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,400
200	2,000	all	300pa.	Bombay Press Co.	825
200	500	all	50p.a.	Do New	225
250	1,000	1,000	100 pa.	Broach Cotton Co	500
100	1,000	...	...	Carwar Company	700
300	1,250	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	3,900
350	2,000	all	250pa.	East India Press Co.	2,700
250	5,500	all	500	Fort Press Co.	4,300
200	2,000	1,500	75 pa.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	430
200	1,000	all	70 pa.	French Press Co	625
250	5,000	1,467	75 pa.	Imperial Press Co.	750
200	400	250	60 pa.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	555
200	2,000	5 00	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,500
125	2,500	750	125 pa.	Princeof Wales Press	1,800
200	1,000	all	...	Samson's Press Co.	960 to 1000
400	850	750	125 pa.	Scinde Press Co.	900
150	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,100
127	1,500	1,250	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
154	850	all	80 pa.	Vier Cot. Gin & Press Co.	880
450	1,000	all	80 pa*	Volkart United Press Co.	950

* Per share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

625	1,250	all	112½ p.c.	Alexandra Spinning	1,530
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,775
300	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,875
200	1,000	all	60*	Bombay United	1,240
1,600	150	150	35*	Broach Mills	290
2,500	2,000	all	50p.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,680
150	2,000	all	200p.c.	Great Eastern	2,600
750	1,000	all	...	Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,300
1,500	1,000	all	75 pa.	Manockji Petit's	1,465
200	1,000	all	100p.a.	Morarjee Spinning	1,315
300	2,500	a l	150p.a.	Oriental	3,800
800	2,500	400	200p.a.	Royal	2,300
600	1,000	all	...	Sounderdas Spinning	1,750

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

———	2,500	1,500	125p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,360
1,000	50	al	41p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	300	15 pa.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	102
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	50	all	1½ pa.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	26
———	500	all	45 pa.	Treacher & Co	395
———	250	all	40 pa.	Wigan Patent Slip Co	50

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

THE market remains very dull, and prices are much irregular. Importers are very willing to sell at current rates, but as there is almost no disposition on the part of dealers to operate a very small business continues to be done from first hands. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

2,100	pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 in.	39 yds.	7 lbs.	at	Rs. 4 2 0
500	,,	,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	8 ,,	at	,, 5 0 0
750	,,	,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	8½ ,,	at	,, 5 2 0
800	,,	,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	9½ ,,	at	,, 5 7 6
400	,,	T. Red Prints	74 ,,	28	,,	at	,, 5 10 0
1,000	,,	W. Jaconets	40 ,,	20		at	,, 2 7 3

COTTON.

We have not as yet received the closing telegram. The cotton market here has been steady, and prices show little or no change. The following are our closing quotations :—

New Comrawuttee	Rs.	179-180
,, Akote	,,	183-184
,, Broach M. G.	,,	187-188
,, Ringunghaut	,,	196-198
,, Dholleran (April delivery)	,,	170
Old Dholleras	,,	140-150
,, Sawgmeed	,,	168-170
,, Compta	,,	165-170

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

100	candies	New Dholleras	Bhownuggur, April	at Rs. 170
10	,,	,,	,,	at ,, 170
15	,,	,,	,,	at ,, 171½
100	,,	,,	Nuggur	at ,, 172
25	,,	,,	Paiapur	at ,, 172
450	,,	,,	Broach, March	at ,, 18-87
75	,,	,,	F.P.S.	at ,, 188-89
125	,,	,,	1 month	at ,, 183
200	,,	,,	F.P.S.	at ,, 188-90
50	,,	,,	March	at ,, 189
50	,,	Hingunghaut	F. P. S.	at ,, 170
80	,,	Khandeish		at ,, 154-56
50	,,	,,		at ,, 155
75	,,	,,		at ,, 155-57

YARNS.

There is no business doing, and prices are quite of a nominal character.

METALS.

No sales are reported, and prices of Copper and Yellow Metal are tending downwards.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 7th Feb. 1874, compared with the statement issued on 31st January 1874 :—

LIABILITIES.	31st Jan. Rs.	7th Feb. Rs.
Proprietors Capital :—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid	Rs. 50,00,000	
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do.	,, 10,00,000	
	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	13,00,000	13,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	96,44,918	67,98,952
Do. do. at Branches	23,72,860	26,40,246
Other Deposits	1,22,17,360	1,14,24,449
Post Bills	19,407	18,685
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,19,186	4,08,860
	Rs. 3,19,73,721	2,85,91,198

ASSETS.		
Government Securities	24,00,655	23,17,242
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper Bullion, and Merchandise	17,26,363	17,56,379
Loans, on security of do. do.	20,44,215	18,53,320
Current Accounts, overdrawn	3,841	3,676
Bills Discounted	1,36,82,817	1,24,51,563
Stamps	5,267	5,306
Dead Stock	Rs. 5,06,636	
Amount applied in reduction ,, 10,000	4,06,624	4,06,636
Bullion	3,58,943	2,56,356
Cash Balances with Correspondents	2,07,511	2,06,560
Cash and Currency Notes	1,11,37,179	93,34,120
	Rs. 3,19,73,721	2,85,91,198

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Schah Jehan	Freebody	Mauritius, Jan. 1.
9	Burmah (s)	Sanders	Bussorah, Jan. 23.
———	Gogah (s)	Nanoda	Veraval, Feb. 8.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Bushire Merchant	Nanoda	Andaman Island.
———	Hindoostan (s)	Roskell	Aden and Suez.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Tebe, Petrovich, to Trieste, &c.
Steamer Arratoon Apear, Montgomery, to Rangoon.
Ship Lady Allan, Riepenhausen, to Liverpool.
Ship Peruvian Countess, Power, to Rangoon.
Barque Zodiac, Garrick, to Calicut.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Columbian, to China, &c.
Barque Sepia, to Havre.
Ship Cavour, to New York.
Barque Sirius to Muscat.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.		
3	Chaldea (s)	J T Lewis, Bombay 10th Jan.
	Sea Queen	Thomas, Aigoa Bay, 24th Nov.
4	Centaur	Fuchan, Liverpool, 13th Sept.
	Torrino (s)	Fernando Ascoli, Genoa, 19th Dec.
	Agra (s)	J C Sharp, Rangoon, 31st Jan.
	Mahratta (s)	James Ewert, Sandowy, 31st Jan.

DEPARTURES.

Jan	
3	Hamoody, ———
	Steamer Dacca, Ships St. Maur and Star of Greece, Barques Sagof and Day Dawn.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.		
4	Australia	Suez.
	Agra	Calcutta.
6	Lucy S. Wells	Boston.
7	Assyria (s)	Bombay.
	Theophane	Melbourne.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.		
5	Australia (s)	Calcutta.
6	Woosung (s)	London.
7	Cashmere (s)	Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS.—9TH FEBRUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Mistress of the Seas, 100 bales cotton, Lawrence & Co.; 50 bales cotton, Jewaj Balloo; 150 cotton, Goculdas Madhowjee & Co.; 170 bales cotton, Tricamjee Mooljee; 52 bales cotton, B. Ahmed; 65 bales cotton, K. Toolseedas.

Amoyne, 150 bales cotton, Ewart Latham & Co.; 2,000 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart & Co.; 100 bales cotton, The L. A. & A. Co.

Thunderbolt, 250 bales cotton, J. Tricomdas; 65 bales cotton, F. Dewchund.

Gadshill, 750 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

Accrington, 150 bales cotton, Framjee Sealy & Co.; 600 bags rape seed, N. Narumtumdas.

Norah Gresme, 650 bales cotton, J. Tricomdas; 60 bales cotton, V. Maneck; 55 bales cotton, N. Curonsey; 34 bales cotton, G. Mehrban & Co.; 18 bales cotton, D. Bhimjee; 53 bales cotton, A. Merhban; 200 bales cotton, N. Kessowjee & Co

Dreadnought, 117 bales cotton, C. Parbut & Co.; 10 tons cloves, C. Momunjee; 114 cwts. coir yarn. H. M. Cassum.

Beaun Umah, 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

Stephenson s, 142 bales cotton, D. Jairaj; 142 bales cotson, M. Lilladhur; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 22 bales cotton, Lyon & Co.; 107 bales cotton, B. Jaitha; 57 bags wheat, Stearn, Hobart & Co.; 525 cwts. hemp, M. Nathoo; 202 bags wheat, H. Hassum H. Meitha.

Mendaleh, s, 350 bales cotton, G. Tippet & Co.; 179 bags wheat, Finlay Scott & Co.

Rinaldo, s, 100 bales cotton, A. Kunkler & Co.; 65 bales cotton, J. Balloo; 15 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.; 25 bales wool, B. Canjee; 81 bales cotton, V. Khuttow; 126 bales wool, A Hubibbhoy; 35 bales hemp, N. Lockmedas; 580 bales cotton, W. & A. Graham & Co.; 65 bales wool, K. Poonja; 25 bales wool, B. Canjee.

Tiber, s, 194 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co.; 32 bales cotton, N. Bhimjee; 30 bales wool, B. Girdhur; 101 bales wool, N. Khuttow; 250 bags wheat, N. Nensey; 400 bags wheat, Wallace & Co; 490 bags wheat, S. Tullanee; 139 bales cotton, G. Khuttow & Co.; 212 bales cotton, K. Nixon & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Elmor, s, 32 bundles horns, H. Noormahomed; 11 cases peach lether, 17 boxes bloodstone and 1 case cowhage; R. Mahomed; 9 bales hides, S. Hobart & Co. 5 cases chandroes, M. Natha; 46 cases of P. Seathers, P. Vimay & Co.

Venetia, s, 23 bales hides, A. Hubibbhoy; 57 bags cotton seed, M. Morarjee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Hindoostan s, 13 bales skins, G. Sigg and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Corrina s, 309 bales cotton, G. Lockhart and Co.; 450 bales cotton, P Vinay and Co.

Venetia s, 359 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co.; 400 bales cotton, H. Clasen and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Columbian s, 41 packages raisin, L. Vundranandass and Co.; 1,001 bales cotton, N. Kessowjee and Co.; 300 bales cotton, Finlay scott and Co.; 751 bales cotton, J. Peerbhoy; 200 bales cotton C. Bhram

Moolton s, 4 cases C. Seathers, Rs. Allibux.; 40 chests opium, N. Kessowjee and Co.; 11 chests opium, C. Sewperead.; 16 chests opium, H. Goormookray.; 4 chests opium T. Sewramull.; 8 chests opium, N. Nowrungray.; 24 chests opium, s. Dowl utram.; 15 chests opium, H. A. Noormahomed. 10 Chests opium, E. Nocrdin and Co.; 11 chests opium, H. E. Elias.; 72 chests opium, D. Sassoon and Co.; 16 chests opium, G. Gelabroy; 24 chest opium, D. G. H. and Sons and Co.; 39 chests opium. E. D. Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Moolton, s, 13 chests opium, R. Dhurjee Shaw & Co. 15 chests opium, S. Khetseedas; 13 chests opium, G. Sobhagmull; 2 chests opium, R. Calcoram; 184 chests opium, V. Jaita.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS—FEBRUARY 7.

O'Dowd, Capt and Paymaster, 41st the Welsh Regiment, on leave, from Mooltan.

FEBRUARY 8.

Wellesley, Major, Madras 2nd Light Cavalry, on leave, from Kamptee.
Bushe, Lieutenant-Colonel, Infantry, on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES—FEBRUARY 6.

Kennedy, Lieutenant, Madras 44th Regiment, on duty to Dharwar.

FEBRUARY 9.

Tollemache, Lieutenant, 69th Light Infantry, on leave to England.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters.
Poona, 7th February, 1874.

Capt C L Hulbert, General List, is attached to the 20th N I for duty.

Surgn F G Adye-Curran is appointed to do duty with the troops proceeding to England in H M's Indian Troopship Malabar on the 14th instant.

The undermenti ned is reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the test laid down in G O C No 491 of 1865 :—

Sergeant Lambert, Barrack Department.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secy of State for India, on the 9th Jan 1874 :—

Capt C L Hulbert, General List.

H E the C-in-C is pleased to confer on the undermentioned individuals the medal for long service and good conduct without gratuity :—

Bombay Unattached List.

Serjt Robert Richardson, Serjt James O'Brien, Serjt Charles Richtern, Serjt Maurice McAuliffe, Barrack Dept. Serjt John Meade, Ordnance Department, Serjt George Taylor, Serjt Joseph Westwood, and Serjt John Wheeler Barrack Dept.

No 1914 Lance Corporal Alfred Ulysses Holmes, employed in the Commissariat Department, is promoted to Serjt from the 16th Jan 1874.

No 1805 Gunner Robert Bulger, 9th Bgde R A, is appointed to the Ordnance Department and transferred to the Unattached List.

The following orders are confirmed :—

By the Bgder Genl Comdg at Aden, dated 24th Oct 1873, appointing Capt J Barnes, 2nd Grenadiers, Staff Officer to a Field Force formed for service at Lahej.

Belgaum District Order—Dated 31st Jan 1874, directing Lieut Sawyer, Adjt 6th N I, to act as Station Staff Officer at Belgaum in addition to his own duties, during the absence of the Brigade Major on duty.

103 Foot—Regimental order, dated 16th Jan 1874, appointing Lieut A V Fougier to act as Interpreter to the Regt in the absence of a fully qualified Subaltern Officer under the provisions of G O C No 440 of 1865.

11th Regt N I—Regimental order, dated 14th Jan 1874 directing M J Hobson, Offg Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command, and Capt S French, Quarter Master, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his own duties, from the 17th, in succession to Lieut Col Boyd, proceeding on three months' leave.

28th N I—Regimental order, dated 14th Nov 1873, directing Lieut Col Robertson to officiate as Comdt. Maj Gordon as 2nd in Command, and Capt Ketchen as Wing Officer, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Col Moyle on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

41st Foot—Lieut A G Mackenzie, to Bombay, from 14th Feb to 13th Aug 1874, to study the native languages.

Lieut Col H F Bolton, for six months, on private affairs in India, from date of departure in March next.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Adjutant Gene al's Office, Fort St. George, 30th January 1874.

H R H the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to grant l ave of absence on the recommendation of a Medical Board to Col W Bo le, C B, 99th Foot, from 21st Dec 1873 to 15th June 1874.

It has my been reported to the C-in-C that Subaltern Officers who should have passed the "Previ-l Examination," ordered by Horse Guards G O No 65 of 1871, before the 31st Dec 1873, have fail-d to do so, His Excellency directs that as many as can b- spared from the British Regiments of Cavalry and Infantry in this command who have no passed their examinations, be sent to the next Course of Garrison Instruction.

4th February 1874.

Col A. K. Clerk-Kennedy from Comdt 13th N. I. to Comdt 40th N.I.—With effect from date of Col Kennedy's departure.

Col J B Knocker, 2nd in Command 26th N I to Offg. Comdt. 40th N I—With effect from date of Col Kennedy's departure.

Lieut-Col G C Finlay, Wing Officer 26th N I to Offg 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer 26th N I—With effect from date of Col Kennedy's departure.

Maj L H Isacke, from General duty, Madras, to Offg Wing Officer 26th N I—With effect from date of Col Kennedy's departure.

Lieut-Col R Beatty, Infantry—To general duty, Trichinopoly.

The following orders are confirmed :—

2th Dec 1873—By the Officer Comdg Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, directing Surgn Connolly on arrival from on Command to relieve Surgn Carnig, with 1 7th Regt, the latter on relif to do duty with 16th Lancers, temporarily.

Royal Artillery—Capt C B E Wheatley, 20th Bgde, for four months, from 1st March 1874, or date of departure,—Neilgherries, private affairs.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Oct. 9.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr C Pearson, Offg Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, has obtained furlough to Europe for one year, from the 24th Febr 1874, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same, together with thirty days' subsidiary leave on full pay.

The Hon'ble the Lieut-Govr is pleased, to appoint Mr James Robert Machonachie, Asst Comr, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories included in the Govt of the Punjab and its Dependencies.

The services of the Revd J Lillie, Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, having been placed at the disposal of this Govt, he is appointed Chaplain of 1 c 72nd Highlanders 4 Peshawur.

Mr Charles Boulnois, Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab, obtained two months' leave on medical certificate from the Secy of State for India, in extension of the six months' leave grant ed him by this Govt in G O dated 15th April 18-3.

Mr J A Robinson, Extra Asst Comr, Multan, has obtained privilege leave of absence for forty-five days, with effect from the forenoon of the 31st Jany 1874

The Hon'ble R E Egerton, Financial Comr of the Punjab, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from the afternoon of the 29th Jany 1874.

With the sanction f the Govr-Genl in Council, the Hon'ble the Lieut-Gov is pleased to appoint Mr, Gore Ouseley, Comr and Supt, Ambalah division, to officiate as Financial Comr of the Punjab during Mr Egerton's absence on leave.

Mr J W Macnabb, Depy Comr, Simla, is appointed to officiate as Comr and Supt of the Ambal h, divisi n, vice Mr Ouseley.

Colonel H W H Coxe, Comr and Supt, is transferred from the Multan to the Jalandhar division, vice Mr S Melvill, offg as a Judge of the Chief Court.

Maj J S Tighe, Depy Comr, Delhi, is appointed to officiate as Comr and Supt of the M Ilan division, vice Col Coxe.

Mr J Frizelle, Asst Comr, is appointed to officiate as Depy Comr of Delhi, vice Maj Tighe.

These appointments will have effect from the dates on which the re pective officers received charge of their duties.

Mr W M Young, Asst Comr, on special duty, is appointed to officiate as Secy to the Financial Comr, Punjab, vice Mr J A E Miller, proceeding on furlough to Europe, with effect from the afternoon of the 2nd Febr 1874.

Mr E B Peacock, Asst Comr, Sialkot, is appointed to officiate as Judge, Small Cause Court, Delhi, vice Mr F D Bullock proceeding on furlough to Europe, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd Febr 1874.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Col E N Perkins, Dis t upt of Po lice is granted twenty days' privilege leave, with effect from the 24th instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Col G McAndrew relieved Col R N Tronson of the charge of the offic- of Dep Inspr-Genl of Police, Ambalah Circle, on the forenoon of the 28th Inst nf.

Col G McAndrew, Depy Inspr-Genl of Police, Ambalah Circle, has obtained thir y days' ordinary privilege leave on full pay, preparatory to taking the two years' furlough to Europe granted to him by the Govt f India.

Col R N Tronson, appointed to officiate as Depy Inspr-Genl of Police, 2nd Grade, of the Amb alah Circle, relieved Col McAndrew on the afternoon of the 8th Instant.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Leave of absence for thirty day , from the 12th Febr 1874, or su h subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, is granted to Capt W C Anderson, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, to proceed to Bombay and embark on furlough to Europe.

Rawalpindi Bri ade Order, dated 22nd Jany 1874, appointing Surg J Young, 14th Sikhs, to the Med cal charge of the Lock H spital as a temporary measure, with effect from the 16th idem, vice Surg Maj F H O'Donel, 25th P N I, proceeded with his regt to Mian Mir.

Derah Ismail Khan District Order, dated 22nd Jany 1874, appointing Maj W C Chowne, 7th P I, to officiate as Station Staff Officer during the absence of Capt S J Browne, proceeded to attend the garrison course of instruc ion at Rawalpindi, or till further orders.

4th Punjab Cavalry—Regimental Order, dated 4th Jany 1874, directing Capt H Wylie, who is relieved by Capt R P Blake, 3rd Squadron Officer, returned from fi l ugh, of the charge of the 2nd Squadron, to proceed to rejoin his own regiment, the 1st Punjab Ca alry, at Kohat.

2nd Punjab Infantry—Camp order, dated 17th Decr 1873, directing Surgn Jackson, P I, to assume medical charge of the details of 3rd Punjab Cavalry and 5th P I on escort with the camp of H H the Lieut-Gov from the 16th idem.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	Feb. 16	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 13	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 13	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	Mar. 7	4-30 P.M.	No after packet
China	Feb. 10	4-30 P.M.	5-30 P.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 16	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday during the fair season, and on Friday during the monsoon.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9 4	9 0

The next Overland Mail Steamer will leave Bombay as under :—

	7 P.M.
Monday	Feb. 16.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served, through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route, and conformations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The next Australian Mail will leave as under :—

Saturday	Mar. 7

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half Yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

We have been led to introduce the Scale for Payment in arrear because of the very free interpretation which is generally given to "payment in advance." To secure the advantages of the Advance Scale, payment must be made by Annual Subscribers within two months of the beginning of their term of Subscription, by Half-yearly Subscribers within one month, Quarterly Subscribers within a fortnight, and Monthly Subscribers within a week.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs 10 0
Per Copy	,, 0 4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'

one old and experienced Tirhoot planter has, in the most forcible terms, declared to me that from his long and intimate knowledge of the parts of Behar lying near the borders of the Nepaul frontier, he knows that there constantly has been exportation from our territory to Nepaul, whenever Nepaul suffered from scarcity, and he has assured me that such exportation is now being carried on, that it is gradually increasing, and that it is certain to increase, seeing that Nepaul is now afflicted with abnormal scarcity, and is at the very least in no better way than our own Terai,—whilst into our famine-stricken districts large quantities of grain are being rapidly poured. When, therefore, I consider the long line of frontier, I can well understand that transactions between Behar and Nepaul may be carried on without official cognizance. The Bunnias are likely to carry on such a trade with considerable secrecy, being intuitively aware that, were the extent of their doings found out, their operations would be checked by the Indian Government. I prefer to believe in the case of such a matter *on affirmation made on personal experience*, rather than credit *a negation based upon necessarily limited knowledge*. I think the matter is one of sufficient gravity to induce the Government to make special enquiries, at least, along the whole line of the boundary which separates our famine-shadowed districts from Nepaul. I go further ; I believe that so important is it that, in no case, and under no pretext, should our grain, poured into Northern Behar at such cost, be passed through to a country,—which itself has put a stop to exportation from itself either tacitly or by official promulgation to that effect,—that a cordon of police should be at once detailed for the special duty of preventing, thoroughly and immediately, even the possibility of such a traffic. Such is my opinion, and as it is but the echo of some weighty local opinion, Government should direct their earnest attention to the matter.

Feeling that in the present crisis every branch of the local community should be consulted, to-day I had a long interview with the wealthiest native of this division of Tirhoot. He is a Mahajun, or native banker, the only son and representative of Rai Nundiput Matha Bahadoor. He is certainly the wealthiest and most influential native in Mozufferpore, in or out of his profession. The gentleman, as I saw him, was resplendent, as only a Hindu of that class can be. His dress, green and gold, over a thick rich-brown padded silk dress, was topped by a plain white turban, and finished off with English patent-leather shoes. He is a very courteous man, about thirty I should say, and I fancy he, or his managers, have a tolerable notion of horse-flesh, as I can testify, seeing that he placed one of his numerous carriage-and-pairs at my disposal after our interview, and I was trotted away very merrily along a road to which a ploughed field is a mere joke. His business, like that of the chiefs of his class, is not so much in transacting what we would call "legitimate banking business" as in farming villages. I understand that he holds not only a very large number of villages of Tirhoot in farm, which belong to petty owners, but has the control of a good many villages belonging to the Durbunga Raj Court of Wards. You will perceive at a glance how wide the experience of the Mahajun is likely to be, and how useful the information given by such a man is likely to prove to one like myself, whose office it is to ascertain on the spot all about the state of the famine-stricken districts. On his own account the Mahajun is a landowner. He gave me many interesting particulars of the state of the crops and of the country, which are in part embodied in this letter. As a landowner his grievance is that ryots are now widely refusing to pay up their rents, feeling sure that the Government, which is importing so much grain on their behalf and taking such a sudden interest in them, will not permit them to be squeezed just at present. I must say I think the landowners, who are generally a very wealthy class of people, can just now afford to wait a little for rent. But I put the case simply from the Mahajun's side of the question; and he evidently thinks that petting is spoiling his tenants, and that they are taking undue advantage of the crisis. And many of the ryots who appear to be doing this seem to be men sufficiently well-off not to be materially in danger from the famine. But one statement made to me by the Mahajun was a most significant one. Will some one in Bombay quietly direct the attention of the proper authorities to it? Rai Mundiput Matha Bahadoor is one of those employed by Government to purchase grain for them. According to his instructions he sent eight thousand five hundred maunds, at the contract price of three rupees a maund, to Barrh some time ago. Barrh, you know, is a station on the railway between Monghyr and Patna. His son informed me—with an air of that calm Asiatic nonchalance with which Hindus often regard the wildest and most unaccountable freaks of our Government—that his grain had reached Barrh a long time ago,—that it had lain for days at the station not properly cared for,—and that some of the bags had become thoroughly rotten, and white ants had got to a good many more! I think there has been a tolerable deal of official talk about economy lately. I believe that some foolish persons have already been hinting that Government thinks more of saving rupees than lives. Anyhow, it strikes me that the economy practised at Barrh station is of a peculiar kind. I am not aware that there is just now such a severe famine raging amongst Indian white ants that our Government should be so particular in buying and sending grain all the way to Barrh for their especial benefit!

All Mahajuns are not such estimable folk as my friend the Rai Bahadoor appears to be. I have heard a good deal about the misplaced confidence placed by Government, as locally represented, in a good many of this class. Here I may mention that the correspondent to whom I wrote the other day, concerning the state of the grain market, and the importation by Government of grain, writes to me as follows:—"In answer to your queries, I would say that I think the accompanying list will give you a thoroughly accurate idea of the local prices ruling in the golahs, or grain-marts, of Mozufferpore. There are several *Marwarries* who have imported grain as a speculation; and these, to obtain a quicker sale, are selling grain at a slightly advanced rate of a seer, or a seer and a half per rupee.***** As to the importation of grain by Government, I think they are acting extremely unwisely in placing too much confidence in native Mahajuns or bankers, who, though they are very wealthy, are always over-alive to the benefits of turning a penny in their own favour. Government have advanced them money on the understanding that they will deliver the rice at prime cost; but who is to vouch for truthfulness of their invoices? Is it not more than likely that they would quietly arrange matters, so that their profits would be secretly drawn from the very source of their purchases? I decidedly think so, and I am of opinion, based on experience, that the Mahajuns favoured by Government are drawing at least 10 per cent. on public money, when they are supposed to have absolutely given their services for nothing in the present crisis. I know for certain that Government might have made much better arrangements in other quarters, had they been well advised. The only European firm in Mozufferpore offered their services for the importation of rice, deliverable at Bankipore railway station, in consideration of a mere profit of two-and-a-half per cent. on their actual invoices. Had the Government accepted this offer, they would have been certain of receiving fair play at the hands of those they employed; for a European firm of such long standing as that I refer to would not descend, for its own credit's sake, to the trickery naturally resorted to by native moneydealers. The Government however declined the services of the firm I refer to, saying that they had already made arrangements which they thought would prove more beneficial to the public interest. The action of Government in this matter strikes me as an illustration of the old adage, "Penny wise and Pound foolish"! I think there is a good deal of justice in these remarks of my correspondent. He evidently refers to Messrs. Jones and Co., the great firm of Tirhoot, a firm, which I have been told by Europeans here, has long possessed the confidence of the English community. I may mention, in passing, that this firm are about to publish a fortnightly paper, to be called "*The Mozufferpore Mirror and Tirhoot Advertizer*." Nearly every indigo planter in all these districts deals with Messrs. Jones and Co., so I should fancy that in the event of this paper circulating widely amongst the factories and remote stations of Northern Behar, it would be valuable, if in it were quoted from time to time, during the continuance of the famine, accurate lists of the prices of various grain in different parts. I drop this out as a suggestion.

Daily the conviction grows upon me more and more, that the Calcutta papers are right in their openly reiterated opinion that "Northern Behar is doomed." Even if we had large quantities of rain just now, still what wide and lasting benefit would accrue? I was highly elated when the recent showers were falling; but when I came to make minute enquiries as to their effects immediately afterwards, I found that the good they had caused was very nearly balanced by the evil. The gravity of the present crisis is being more and more felt as the danger darkens overhead. I have noticed that those who have only just arrived in Tirhoot, either ordered by Government hither or drawn hither by their own work, are at first very prone to treat the whole matter as a groundless panic. They alter their tone soon, if, after a few days, their experience extends beyond the charming Badminton parties or lively Raquet Court of Mozufferpore. They begin to see a little too much to be inclined to take a facetious view of things; they begin to hear enough to be convinced that the famine in the neighbourhood is a reality too stern to be laughed at. As for the natives, they are by nature intensely apathetic. They may be fully aware of the peril which besets them, but they too generally treat it as their *kismut*. Meanwhile, the whole official life of these districts is being more and more deeply agitated. Men are flying hither and thither on special duty, or to take up special appointments. The dâk bungalow of Mozufferpore—abominable hovel that it is, with food fit for vultures afforded in it—is crowded as it has never been before. I could wish the Collector of Mozufferpore, Mr. Halliday, who is responsible for the state of the bungalow, nothing worse than to be shut up for forty-eight hours in that vile pig-sty. I have been in many outlandish parts of the Indian mofussil, and never saw a more execrable traveller's residence. The book which is kept on the premises bears out more than I have written. The rooms are filthy, the beds swarm with vermin, the servants are dirty and ignorant of their simplest duties, and the principal food (high-priced) is goat's flesh. And yet this is the necessary *rendezvous* and halting place of scores of Europeans just now, who are on their way to various parts of the famine-stricken districts surrounding this central station. I trust for the sake of this really pretty and interesting place, that some notice will be taken in high quarters of my remarks. For many months yet to come the Mozufferpore dak bungalow will be used by those Europeans who are engaged in the famine relief works. For their sakes—for I trust that as for myself I shall never enter its hateful doors again—I hope the local officials of Mozufferpore will provide a habitable resting-place for Englishmen. I should not have now alluded to so trivial a subject, had it not been that hardly any notice seems to be taken of the remarks in the bungalow book. I doubt if Mr. Halliday, the Collector, sees it, save perhaps once in twelve months.

4TH FEBRUARY.

I must this morning give you a few statistics and computations, to which I would draw your careful attention. All yesterday I was engaged in investigating the subject.

The districts in which severe scarcity has as yet manifested itself in the parts in which I am, are Tirhoot, Sarun, Chumparun, and Patna. Shahabad and Gya are also seriously affected, but at present lie beyond the particular sphere of my enquiries. As to the four districts I have mentioned, Patna is the most favoured. I hardly think that there will be much actual starvation there, although its population confined to such small area is so dense. It lies both on the track of the railway and waterway. It labours, however, under one great disadvantage, to which I shall in a subsequent portion of this letter draw further attention, namely, the grain stores of the districts are greatly in the hands of wealthy zemindars who have been long accustomed, especially in the Patna district, to the taking of grain as part payment of land rent due to them from the ryots. Sarun is the district next least affected. Portions are indeed severely affected, and these I shall shortly visit; but as a whole Sarun is much more prosperous than Tirhoot and Chumparun. Taking, however, these four districts, about which I can speak with considerable certainty, I arrive at the following conclusions. Patna possesses a population of 1,559,000. Of these I should say one-third will feel the *very pressing* effects of prolonged *scarcity* and high prices though hardly of absolute famine. Sarun possesses a little more than 2,000,000 inhabitants. I believe that 500,000 of these will be so pressed by famine, that without Government aid in all probability *they will perish*. Nearly a million more will suffer from extreme scarcity, which coming events may so intensify that wide loss of life amongst that number also may ensue. Chumparun district has undoubtedly still more ominous prospects before it. It possesses a population of nearly a million and a half. A quarter of a million of these only will, I calculate, be exempt from the extremest effects of the famine. The blackest shadow of all lies over Tirhoot, which has a population of 4,384,000 inhabitants. I estimate that *quite four millions of these will need Government relief to preserve them from starvation*. I am not hasty in my conclusions. The prospect is awful. When I first telegraphed to you, I telegraphed the official computation of 2,000,000 famine-stricken people in all. I have gradually since then advanced my enquiries. The above computations are the result of calm, careful, continuous labour. The Government allow that there are *fifteen* deeply distressed districts in all. My calculations affect only *four* of them, in my immediate vicinity, and yet I only fear that I understate the truth, when I say that *five millions and seven hundred and fifty thousand of human beings depend on the Government of India, in these four districts alone, to save them from the jaws of death*. Mark you, I am writing of the districts which are by far the most deeply affected by the dearth. Perhaps the other eleven districts will not produce three millions of mouths which it will be absolutely necessary to feed. In my calculations, too, you will notice I omit the whole district of Patna, as I believe that distress, though deep there, will not be fatal to any extent, even if the ryots be left to themselves. Thus, really, my statements come to this, that in *three* districts alone Government will in all likelihood have to provide for *nearly six millions of living souls!* After much enquiry from all quarters, I feel myself reluctantly compelled to adopt this opinion, and to express it to you, at the risk of being called a sensationalist. You will know, however, that I am by no means the first writer who has brought forward such grave assertions. Sir Arthur Cotton has gone further than most persons in this country; but even some of the Calcutta journals have been "sensational" enough on this point to please the hastiest mind. My estimate is, I think, moderate; and I can assure you that it has pained me deeply to arrive at the terrible conclusions I have. My opinion is based on four distinct grounds: 1st. I have had the statements and calculations of Government before me. 2nd. I have had all kinds of local opinion. 3rdly. I have been led to make calculations for myself. 4thly. I have made personal observations, which have guided me in drawing my independent conclusions, whilst I had before me official statements and calculations, the statements of local authorities, and my own calculations. One who is placed in my position can do no more than I have done. I have tried impartially to weigh facts before me, and, whilst I find that some sensationalists have over-rated the danger before us, I must say I think that the Viceroy has under-rated it. It is an awful thing, even to believe, as I do, that on the smooth working and timely efficiency of our relief works, the lives of nearly six millions of our native subjects depend, in three of the fifteen stricken districts alone! More and more, daily, I see the really earnest and hearty measures of relief which the Government are pushing forward with every conceivable rapidity; but again, and once again, I ask myself,—Have we not begun too late in the day to save *all* the lives entrusted to our care? There is not the slightest doubt that there is laudable official activity now; the question is, whether this will atone for the past inertion.

The fact is, that, now Government is aroused, nothing will satisfy the craving of zealous officials for new relief works of the most emergent kind. To-day I heard from the head civilian here at present, that we are to have another tramway to Durbunga—this last one, to be constructed at the cost of Government, and not as that one from Higher Ghaut to Durbunga, at the cost of the Durbunga Raj Court of Wards. The tramway I refer to is to be laid from Chumpta to Durbunga, at the cost of Government. Grain will be sent along the rail to Barrh, and thence be forwarded to Chumpta. I confess I am inclined to think that Sir Richard's move in this new direction of tramways is a very good one. I would strongly urge upon him the construction of the long-ago proposed tramway from Hajeepore to Mozufferpore. Mozufferpore, the central and chief station of Tirhoot, lies in the direct route to Moteharee, the chief station of Chumparun, to which we are daily now sending large supplies of grain. Besides this, the whole sweep of the Terai with its innumerable isolated villages can best be reached from some such a base as Mozufferpore.

I must advert once more to the question of the exportation to Nepaul. Mr. Girdlestone, the Resident of Nepaul, passed through Mozufferpore yesterday, on his way to Calcutta, to consult with the Viceroy on the crisis. A new danger threatens us, it appears. Mr. Girdlestone is of opinion, and so are the officials here, that in a short time a huge exodus of Nepaulese will take place. The famine has already begun in Nepaul; and while Sir Jung Bahadoor is hunting elephants in the west, thousands and tens of thousands of the poorer classes find themselves face to face with famine in the east. I still reiterate my opinion that exportation to Nepaul will set in very strongly soon. Air will always rush if it can into a vacuum; and grain will always be pushed into a place where it is most urgently called for, if it is allowed to do so. It is allowed by officials here, at least by those whom I consulted yesterday, that in October last there was exportation of grain from Seetamurree to Nepaul. They say, however, there is no exportation now, because there is no grain to export, save Government grain, which at present is simply being stored. But they fear the influx of Nepaulese, who, finding no grain comes to them, will rush to where grain may be had. You will at once perceive the gravity of such a complication. We must feed the starving poor of Northern Behar, and to do this effectually we must know how many mouths there are to feed. This sudden influx of starving Nepaulese will upset all calculations. It will act much in the same way, in the long run, as the withdrawal of large amounts of grain to Nepaul will act. The only thing which the Government can do is to rise superior even to this difficulty, by increasing the amount of grain sent to Northern Behar. I look anxiously towards Calcutta, to see what will be the result of the interview of the residents of Nepaul with the Viceroy.

I have still one very important topic to treat of. It is a matter to which official attention has been keenly directed, many quiet enquiries have been made, but all to no purpose, and I confess I have no means of eliciting much private information myself. I must inform you that in these districts there is a numerous body of wealthy zemindars, to whom land-rent is widely paid by ryots. Millions of the poor look to the zemindars as their real local masters. The zemindars, in collecting their land-rent, make it their custom, in a great many cases, to receive in kind as well as in money. The system of receiving rent in kind especially prevails in the Patna district. You will perceive at a glance what this means. It means that the local zemindars look upon their grain as a part of their wealth, and are accustomed to store very large quantities of it. The past years have been years of great plenty, and large storages of grain have undoubtedly been made all over the country. One of the Mahajuns here told me that every wealthy zemindar has now in store from 50,000 to 100,000 maunds of grain. I have said the zemindars are a very numerous body. You will see that it is very important for Government to know exactly the amount thus stored by them, and if possible to utilize it. Indeed, I have no hesitation in saying that if the zemindars of Northern Behar were to work for the benefit of the starving poor, with the liberality, activity, and intelligence that our Government is showing, the impending famine would almost be totally averted. What I have been trying to get at, is the knowledge of the approximate amount of grain thus stored, and the precise places of its storage. I find that only Bunnias know this, and they keep their knowledge well to themselves. For their own part, Bunnias rarely hold more than two or three thousand maunds of grain in their own hands. But they know the whereabouts of large stores of grain made by neighbouring zemindars, and at any moment they can avail themselves of that knowledge. This is a great check to importation of grain into Northern Behar by private persons situated here. They fear that should they import grain at their own risk, as soon as its arrival at any given station was known, the local Bunnias would undersell them, and so they would obtain no profits in their venture after having run all the risk. I think Government should devise some immediate scheme, to deal with the question I have alluded to. If famine on an awful scale breaks out in and around the property of a zemindar, who has on the spot vast stores of grain which he holds in a miserly spirit uselessly in hand, may not Government, with a view to the emergency of the situation, *force* the ignorant Dives to aid in the work of general salvation from starvation? From enquiries I have made, I feel certain that the intensity of the scarcity in the Patna district will mainly depend on the action taken by the local zemindars, of one of whose wealth in grain I hear fabulous accounts. How little natives seem to care for their own kind! How frequently it is, that the wealthier a Hindu grows, the more merciless and callous to the sufferings of his poor brethren he becomes.

The rain still holds off, but to-day the weather is very "muggy." We have hardly had any sun; the air is cold; and the patches of sky one occasionally sees are of a deep dull black-blue. The wind has shifted about a good deal; but as I write not a leaf is stirred in the mangoe-tree opposite my window. There is a good deal of distress about. A respectable looking woman importuned me plaintively on the road to-day, as I was passing through the fields spreading to the north-west of Mozufferpore. A short time after, I saw a painful sight. A nice-looking young native woman, with features, however, considerably pinched by evident want, had sunk down on the side of the road which leads to Mozufferpore. Her husband or brother hung over her, and held her hand, and some poor natives passing by were trying to feed her with some food,—the name of which I could not make out. Luckily—for I hate to carry money in coin about me—I happened to have a small silver piece in my pocket, which I threw to the distressed couple. It was picked up by the man without the slightest sign of thanks. Poor fellow, he evidently wanted immediate food, not money. I trust, for heaven's sake, I shall not have to see the sights I fear I shall only too certainly see,—men and women starving and dying in one's sight, without one having the power of relieving them. The cry, when the pinch comes, will not be for money; it will be for food—food eatable on the spot. Times may come, and I forbode, they will too surely come, when a handful of cooked rice will be worth to many a human being more than a crore of rupees.

In the estimate which I have given of lives likely to be directly affected by the famine—I hardly like to say "impending famine," for it appears to have already reached these parts—I feel that I may be accused of not being explicit enough in details. I shall try and give you fuller statistics in a future letter, which shall fill up the crude outline of my present statements. I *may* be wrong; I *may* have overdrawn the picture of the threatened distress;—I am sure no one would be more glad than myself to have to acknowledge such a fact. There is, I feel sure, yet a great hope in one direction, and in one only; that is, in the immediate energetic, and continued efforts of Government. To-day, the 4th February, a great meeting is being held, as you know, in Calcutta, at which the Indian public is to be called upon by the Viceroy formally, for the first time, to arouse itself to the awful nature of the crisis. I trust the appeal will not be in vain, and that the eagerness of the public to prevent any preventible calamity will imbue the Government with fresh activity.

From what I hear, rain *has* fallen more heavily in places adjoining than in Mozufferpore itself, where the rainfall is decimal fifty-eight,—more than half an inch. Although no rain can utterly do away with the famine, regular showers, say every three days, for six weeks, will prove of enormous benefit to the country, if they be not too heavy; heavy showers, a week apart, would well suffice. There have been so many signs of rain in these parts which have proved unreliable—clouds which have darkened, and then melted away into thin air without shedding a drop—that few think the look of the sky just now, as I write, indicative of anything particular. The fickleness of tropical rain is proverbial. The lines of the old Oriental poem rise to my memory as I write:—

O ye rich, ye look not at the withered faces of the poor ones;
To those who are already rich ye give, to the destitute ye give not;
Ye are like the dark clouds, big with rain, which seeing a parched-up country,
Pass over its gaping fields, and crops all dying for moisture
And pour their priceless treasures into the full bosom of the barren, salt sea.

The lines, which I have translated from memory, are, in the original vernacular many hundreds of years old; but how forcibly they appeal even now to us in the Indian Famine of 1874!

In conclusion, I may mention that Sir Richard Temple is going direct, so I hear, from Seetamurree to Chumparun. He is leading the local officials a lively dance across country, and I hope it will do them good by enlarging their experience, and awakening them still further to the gravity of the present crisis. I also hear Sir Richard shortly leaves for Calcutta, without visiting Southern Behar.

I have just heard that, this morning, a lame beggar, exceedingly emaciated, died at Mally Ghaut near the grain-mart of Mozufferpore. A gentleman, out riding, saw the corpse. His opinion is that it was a clear case of starvation, although the police say he "died of lameness!" I pledge myself to no opinion, till I have had the opportunity of making further enquiries.

NEWS-LETTERS.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

BANGALORE, 2ND FEBRUARY.

I VENTURE to send you some scraps of information from "the Cheltenham of India," which, if favourably received by you and your readers, will induce me to keep you well supplied with all that goes on here.

The cantonment, after being almost deserted for the past month by the troops being away at the Camp of Exercise, has again filled, and has shown signs of life and animation during the past week. A grand ball was given at Government House by Mr. Gordon, Officiating Chief Commissioner, to which nearly 300 guests were invited. The affair was a great success, the only fault—if it might be so called—being that the crush was tremendous. However, everybody was pleased, and a good many *bon vivants* more than satisfied with the good things plentifully provided by "mine host" of the Cubbon, who, as usual, had the entire management of the "grog and prog."

The Dramatic Club gave their "farewell performance" of the season on Saturday, the 31st instant, to a crowded house. It was a reproduction of "The Discreet Princess," and it argues very favourably, both for the popularity of the piece, as well as for the amateur performers, that the applause should have been as great on this, the ninth night, as on their first appearance. The Dramatic Club here masters pretty strong, and numbers among its members some very clever amateurs of both sexes; but the mainstay of the Club, no doubt, is Captain Yeldham, 18th Hussars—one who never spares pain or trouble to bring things out in the *Bijou Theatre* to perfection.

Your "special" at the Camp will no doubt have kept you well posted in all matters concerning thereof, so that I shall only say a few words about it. The Camp, of course, created quite a sensation among the natives, who all seemed mad upon going to see the *tamasha*. On the day of the review of troops by Lord Napier of Magdala, the crowds of people who went out by the special trains were a sight to see. The markets, bazaars, and shops were all closed, and business suspended for the day; the crush for tickets at the station was awful; nobody was respected; the police, grim and silent, looked foolish, after several vain attempts to keep order in the mob; and several languid swells, were "haw! demme, awfully disgusted you know, at this sort of thing." But disgusted, or not, if one wanted to go, one had to do the best, and push and crush into some carriage. The Railway Company offered every facility for the convenience of the public, and deserve the patronage they receive.

Lord Napier of Magdala left Bangalore on Wednesday last. His time was fully occupied while here, and he visited all that was to be seen. His first trip from here was out to Oossor to the Remount Depot; regarding the maintenance of which expensive establishment there seems to be more than *one* opinion. Certainly, if a better class of remounts than that last supplied to H. M.'s 18th Hussars cannot be supplied either the Remount Agency ought to be abolished or a radical change effected. Lord Napier also visited Mysore and Seringapatam, doing all that was worthy of notice, accompanied by Mr. Gordon, C.S.I., whose long residence at Mysore, while acting as guardian to the young Maharajah, enabled him to cicerone his lordship very advantageously.

Of course you heard of the dastardly murder committed at the Camp by a gunner of one of the Artillery Batteries. The prisoner was brought in here, and was tried by court-martial at the main guard office. The sentence, though it will not transpire till confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief will be death, and it is a great pity that in such an instance of *clear guilt* the prisoner was not tried at once and hung: it would have had a more beneficial effect on scoundrels of a similar type.

We are fast drifting into our hot weather. Many complain of the heat even at this early period, but these are everlasting grumblers. The nights are not so cold, and the thick heavy fogs in the morning have entirely disappeared, so that the sun bursts forth in the morning warm and cheery.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KATTYWAR, 4TH FEBRUARY.

THE weather, which was intensely cold for more than a month, is getting warmer, but continues pleasant.

The late crops (wheat) are being reaped, and the picking of cotton terminated about a fortnight ago. The harvest has been on the whole good, notwithstanding that fears were entertained of a partial failure by frost.

The Myas have, I hear, submitted to Captain Wodehouse, in charge of the South Prant, serious complaints of encroachment and of other wrongs done them by the Joonaghur State, and the matter is likely to receive thorough investigation at the hands of that officer.

A bullock dak between Wudwan station and Rajcote has been started by one Memon Meeta Dada, who guarantees to convey passengers that distance (72 miles) in two days. Whether the public will feel inclined to patronize a dawk establishment, whose travelling is at that rate, is a question that time only will solve.

An elopement extraordinary took place at Jaitpore on the night of the 1st. A Hindoo prisoner, who received his freedom about ten days ago, managed to persuade a woman of the sweeper caste to leave her husband and home and follow him, which she did, after relieving her lord and master of the custody and care of 600 rupees worth of gold and silver jewellery.

A host of Bhyads in the Nowanuggur talooka have come forward to seek redress of encroachments, and have I hear filed plaints in the Rajisthanik Court, which when once set agoing will, I feel sure, afford relief and redress to the hitherto greatly wronged class of men, for whose special benefit the Court was established and is maintained.

BOMBAY.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as small sales, business cards, situations wanted or servants required, houses or lodgings to let, changes of residence, articles lost or found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines.....Re. 1
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than *one rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *cash*.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS AT SURAT.—During last month there were 119 births and 226 deaths at Surat.

THE whole of the gentlemen of the Special Jury will be required to attend at the High Court this morning, at five minutes to 10.

EUROPEAN VAGRANTS.—Yesterday there were thirty-four European vagrants in the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar, per extra s.s. Malacca, will be closed at the General Post Office on the 13th instant, at 3 P.M.—C. A. STUART, Post Master.

THE LATE MURDER OF A KHOJA WOMAN.—The case of the Queen *vs.* Nanjee Meetha, in which the prisoner stands charged with the murder of his wife, has been fixed for hearing to-day at the Criminal Sessions.

INQUEST.—Dr. Blaney held an inquest on Sunday concerning the death of a native child, who was run over by a bullock cart, and died in consequence of injuries received. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

MURDER AT CAMBAY.—About four months ago a man of the Barote caste, by name Mohunbhoy, was murdered in the village of Chickles, belonging to the Nawab of Cambay. The murderer has lately been arrested by the son of the Nawab.

MURDER OF A WIFE AT AHMEDABAD.—Last week at a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Ahmedabad, before Mr. W. H. Newnham, Sessions Judge, a potter, who was charged with the murder of his wife, was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—A Parsee named Limjee Pestonjee, aged about twenty years, and residing at Mazagon, swallowed about two and a half tolas worth of opium on Sunday morning with a view to commit suicide. He is progressing well.

PUTRID FISH.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, one Nazer Ally Gangjee was charged, at the instance of Mr. Higgins, Superintendent of Markets, with selling putrid fish intended for human food. He was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 10.

DACOITY.—A short time ago a dacoity was committed in the village of Vusranee. A man of the Bheel caste, who was concerned in the affair, was arrested, and after a careful investigation into the case, was sentenced by the Sessions Judge of Surat to seven years' rigorous inprisonment.

PRIVATE SECRETARY TO THE GAEKWAR'S DEWAN.—Mr. Hormusjee Ardaseer Wadya, barrister, who was lately practising in the Political Agency Courts of Kattywar, has been, according to a vernacular newspaper, appointed Private Secretary to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, on a salary of Rs. 1,000.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's jury was empannelled on Saturday at the Morgue, Camatcepoora, on the body of one Sumbhoo Suckoojee. At the Gun Carriage Department a heavy piece of timber had fallen on his neck, causing almost instantaneous death. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were 343 prisoners in the House of Correction yesterday. Of these, 109 were under sentences from the High Court, 200 from the Magistrates of Police, and 34 from Military Courts Martial. Of the prisoners, 255 were natives, and the remaining 88 were Europeans.

A DISHONEST DHOBIE.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, one Hussain Nandoo, a dhobie, was charged with breach of trust, in respect of sundry articles of wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 50, belonging to one Pestonjee Cowasjee. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

BURGLARY.—A Goanese named Mariano De Souza, a butler employed in the Scottish School, Byculla, reported to the police that on Saturday night his box was taken by some person from his cook-room, and two currency notes for Rs. 20 each and one note of Rs. 10 stolen. Three persons have been arrested on suspicion.

A BRUTAL HUSBAND.—A Hindoo goldsmith by name Bhai Dhondsett was yesterday charged at the Girgaum Police Court with assaulting his wife Mathoora. It appeared from the evidence of the complainant, that she was married to the defendant when an infant, but her life latterly had been one of great misery owing to her husband's drunken habits. He quarrelled with her without the slightest provocation and often ill-treated her. It seems that on the morning of the 6th inst. he pushed her out of the house and bit heron the nose. The magistrate severely commented on defendant's conduct and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE ALLEGED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—The statement of a Persian named Merwan Peston to the police that he had been robbed by four natives on Friday evening on the sea-shore at Back Bay turns out to be untrue. It appears from the inquiries instituted by the police into the matter that he had met four persons by appointment at the place, who had promised to bring for sale a quantity of stolen jewellery, worth about Rs. 1,000. On his producing the note for Rs. 500, one of the party took it away from him to see if it was a genuine one. Immediately after the whole of the party ran away. The note has been recovered by the police and the men are in custody, pending an investigation by the Commissioner of Police.

BISHOP'S HIGH SCHOOL, POONA.—The annual distribution of prizes in connection with this school took place on Friday afternoon. The room was decorated with flags and evergreens, and was filled with the friends and relatives of the boys, and the general public. There were present the Adjutant General of the Army, General Aitchison, with Miss Aitchison, Mrs. Grant, Colonel and Mrs. Burrows, Major Trent, Rev. W. S. Barton, Mrs. and Miss Heath, Rev. G. A. F. Watson, Mrs. and Miss Watson, Mrs. Batty, &c., &c. The report of the state of the school by the Superintendent, the Rev. G. A. F. Watson, was read. It showed that at the beginning of the year there was a falling off in the number of pupils, that after the Christmas holidays the deficiency began to be made up; and that Mr. Brierley, Mr. Macnee, and the other teachers had done their duty well. The prizes and certificates were then given by Mr. Grant to the successful boys.

MAJOR MANSON, Acting Executive Engineer, Lower and Central Sind, has been ordered to proceed to the Persian Gulf, in order to inspect and report on telegraph buildings there, which, although comparatively new structures, are, it is said, in want of thorough repairs. Major Manson will leave during the course of this week.—*Sind News.*

SIND AND PUNJAB RAILWAY.—The route of the main line of railway from Larkhana upwards has been hanged, and instead of, as originally intended, having the nearest station (Rookh) to the loading town of the district—Shikarpoor—eight miles distant from it—the rail will run to it, and probably a branch to the frontier for political considerations.—*Ibid.*

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF SERVICES.—Dewn Shewkram of the Political Superintendent's Office, Jacobabad, has had the expression of the approval of Government conveyed to him officially, for the valuable services he rendered in averting the threatened disaster to the Jacobabad Cantonment from the devastations of the floods last year. The correspondence on this subject has been forwarded to the Political Superintendent, in order that the Government of India may be addressed again, and requested to confer on the Dewan the title of Rao Bahadoor.—*Ibid.*

POLICE REDUCTIONS.—The reduction in the Kurrachee Police Force took effect from the 1st of the current month; 50 men have been struck off the strength of the Constabulary. We question much the policy of this measure, which, in our opinion, is in the wrong direction.—*Sindian.*

DEATH OF THE JAMOTE CHIEF.—A correspondent writing from Soonmoosnee informs us that Ali Khan, the Chief of the Jamote tribe of Beloochee, and who gave the Khan such trouble a couple of years back died a few days ago, from fever, from a severe attack of which complaint he had been suffering for some time. The Government of Oothul has, in consequence of Ali Khan's death, devolved on Xooroodeen, the Khan's agent at Beylah. Oothul was the division of the Khan's territories which Ali Khan reserved to himself.—*Ibid.*

GALLANT RESCUE.—A correspondent writing from Sukkur informs us of an accident which occurred lately on the river, and which might have been attended with fatal results. While the steamer Cranbourne was coming down, a child of one of the passengers, Dr. Leahy, fell overboard; a Mr. Grassby, a subordinate officer of the Bombay Medical Establishment, who was also a passenger, saw what happened just in time for him to make a plunge to rescue the drowning child, which he succeeded in getting hold of, but being encumbered in his movements by the heavy clothing in which he was attired, he found himself in a position of extreme difficulty, and were it not for the assistance rendered by some of the crew of the steamer there is every reason to believe he would have perished; they swam to the aid of Mr. Grassby, and thus preserved both him and the child from, what appeared to be almost inevitable, a watery grave. Mr. Grassby well deserves a medal of the Royal Humane Society, and we hope one will be awarded to him.—*Ibid.*

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S.S. HINDOOSTAN, Captain N. Roskell, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr. E. Gregory.
For Brindisi—Mr. George Mills.
For Marseilles—Mr. F. Chamber.
For Venice—Mr. Tollemache.

THE FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday the following cases were tried before Sir Charles Sargent and a common jury:—

ABETTING CONSPIRACY.

Pachoria Megraj, Ruttonsey Pachun, Narayendas Runchordas, Khetsey Aboo, and Nursey Tejsee were charged with abetting Moonsee Canna in the commission of the offence of making a false charge against Ghella Aspall and others, with intent to injure them. Moonsee Canna, the chief culprit, was tried and acquitted the other day, and the prosecution did not therefore choose to proceed in a separate case against the other five prisoners. The case was called out, and there being no one to prosecute, the prisoners were discharged. Mr. Budroodin and Mr. Latham appeared for the prisoners.

FORGING A CHEQUE.

Bhaidas Pranjeevundas, a mehta in the employ of Furdoonjee Framjee Colah, was charged with forging a cheque for Rs. 100 purporting to be signed by his master. Mr. Leith prosecuted, and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Jackson defended the prisoner.

Mr. Leith, in addressing the jury, briefly stated the facts of the case. The prosecutor was Furdoonjee Framjee Colah, who trades under the name of F. and D. F. Colah, and the prisoner was his mehta. Down to June 1866, Colah and Co. had an account with the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, and in that month the last balance was drawn and the account closed. A Marwaree named Wallah Nuttoo was a creditor of prisoner, and in December 1873 prisoner gave him a cheque for Rs. 100 on the Bank, telling him to give him credit for Rs. 33 and to pay the balance of Rs. 67 to him when the cheque had been cashed. Wallah Nuttoo went to the Bank to cash the cheque, when from the fact of there being no account in the name of Colah and Co. suspicion was excited, and enquiries made at the office led to the detection of the fraud. Prisoner then made statements inculpating himself. On the 12th and 13th December 1873, he went to the house of one Cowasjee Nowrojee, where he repeated the statements. He said he had committed a fault and asked Cowasjee to intercede with his master on his behalf. Cowasjee asked what the fault was. Prisoner said he had forged a cheque for Rs. 100 in the name of his master and given it to a Marwaree to get it cashed at a Bank, where it had been impounded. Cowasjee said he had no time then, but that he would speak to his master on the matter when he saw him. On two or three subsequent occasions prisoner went to Cowasjee and asked him to get him pardoned by his master. On one of these occasions, prosecutor was present and directed prisoner to leave his presence. Prosecutor had entrusted prisoner with the cheque-book of the Chartered Mercantile Bank for about a week for the

INDIAN ITEMS.

SUICIDE AND ATTEMPTED MURDER BY A CALCUTTA ATTORNEY.—A very sad and distressing occurrence took place on Thursday afternoon, between 3 and 4 o'clock, in Hastings Street. Mr. E. H. Sims, the solicitor, shot at his wife in the back verandah of his house. The ball penetrated the right temporal region, and apparently glancing off the bone made its exit near the mossial line, or a little above the outer angle of the eye. Her husband, thinking she was dead, went into his bath-room, and after closing the door, shot himself by putting the barrel of the revolver, a five-chambered one, to his mouth. The deceased seems to have fired twice. The first time, he apparently held the revolver under his chin but the ball instead of going through his head, passed out just below the underlip, the lower jaw being completely shattered. Finding that this attempt was unsuccessful, the unhappy man seems to have placed the barrel into his mouth and fired straight through his head, the mark of the ball on the upper part of the mouth and on the top of the head being quite patent. One only of the balls was found in the room. The unfortunate man was of intemperate habits, and is supposed to have committed the rash act while in a state of delirium tremens. Dr. Ewart who was present soon after the occurrence, attended the lady who remains in a very critical state. Mr. Miller, Magistrate and Coroner, was on the spot shortly after the deed was committed, as were also a great many gentlemen belonging to the profession. The deceased has four children, who are in school in England.—*Englishman.*

FRONTIER INTELLIGENCE.

(Indian Public Opinion.)

CABUL.

OUR Cabul correspondent states that Atta Mahomed Khan; the Vakeel at Cabul, has applied for leave to the British Government to return to India. It is stated that he is only awaiting the arrival of his successor to start.

It is stated that Zekaria Khan, son of Sultan Mahomed Khan, one of the Sirdars of the Barukzaies, has obtained permission from the Ameer to visit Peshawur.

Correspondence is said to be going on between the Russians and the Governor of Turkistan, though upon what subject it does not appear very certain. Our correspondent states that it is with a view to obtaining freedom of passage for Russian merchants and troops through his (the Governor's) territories.

The Ameer, we are also told, is erecting an experimental telegraph line, about two kos in length, extending between the Bala Hissar and Dev Afghana.

BOKHARA.

Our correspondent informs us that the Russians are selecting only those who belong to the Kurrah tribe as recruits for that portion of their army which is now quartered in the Khanate of Khiva.

He also speaks of a rumour being prevalent in Bokhara of a probable advance on the part of the Russians on Balkh, which it is expected will take place in the spring.

A report reaches us from Bokhara that the building of steamers and boats on the Amou-Daria is going on. This is only, however, a repetition of what has already been reported on the subject.

PROGRAMME OF THE NEW MADRID GOVERNMENT.

(From the Times Occasional Correspondent.)

MADRID, 9th Jan.

THE Minister of the Interior yesterday and the whole Government to-day have put out Circulars indicative of their programme. It is, as I ventured to assert in a former letter, one in which the reestablishment of public order is the Alpha and Omega, and in which there is not the slightest indication of any intention or desire to change the Republic for the Monarchy. On the contrary, there is an open and avowed determination to adhere to the Republican form and to continue governing under it until public peace is restored both in Spain and in Cuba. According to this the Government seem to promise themselves a long lease of power. When they have accomplished this, and not till then, they will re-open the valve of universal suffrage, that supreme farce in Spain, and call on the country to elect an Ordinary Cortes, to fix the attributes of the President of the Rebublic and to select him. To restore the Monarchy and elect a King is the work of a Constituent Cortes, and the stress the Government lay the calling on of a merely Ordinary Cortes is proof that, for the moment at least, they will do nothing against the Republic. They illustrate their position by the example of the sculptor, who before he casts his statue shapes it in clay or wax, and who when he has altered that which does not please him and has his model perfect, but not till then, proceeds to carve or cast his statue. Those now in the Government, who claim to be the same who made the Revolution of 1868 and the Constitution of 1869, cannot repudiate their own work. They were the sculptors and they made their statue the Constitution of 1869, with its democratic liberties and rights, first in pliable clay. In it the hereditary Monarchy figured. The subsequent voluntary abdication of the King caused an alteration in the model, which, being of clay, was easily effected. The Monarchy, whether a mere feature or a limb, was altered to the Republic. Now no further change is needed, the model is ready, and, as soon as public order is restored, we shall proceed to cast it in imperishable bronze. This is the pith of the Ministerial declarations. They adhere to the Constitution of 1869, with the sole exception of one Article—No. 33—the Monarchy clause.

With these remarks let me give you the Circulars :—

'THE EXECUTIVE POWER OF THE REPUBLIC TO THE * * NATION.'

"The members of the Executive Power, which in these abnormal circumstances have assumed all political authority, and have become invested with extraordinary prerogatives, believe it its imperative duty to address the nation in order to explain its origin, justify its attitude, and loyally and sincerely expound its propositions.

"The late Cortes Constituyentes, being elected by one single party, under the rule of terror, the other being in *retraimiento* (retirement), or proscribed, were born without the moral authority which is essential to all power, and even more indispensable to that whose character and origin places it in the perilous position of having to undertake imprudent and undesirable reforms, and of attempting to realize formidable and dangerous innovations.

"Thus from the very first day the Cortes were divided by opposite tendencies and irreconcilable purposes perturbed by discord, dissevered by the rivalry of its fractions, restless without activity, agitated without energy, impotent for good, and even for evil almost incapable, having feeble desires for order, but without faith—with eagerness for revolution, but without conscience and without hope; destitute of all root in the country, and deprived of all support in public opinion, from the fact that to the public they were the objects of lukewarm indifference and for social interests a source of terror. In their ingratitude to the eloquent tribune, the honoured patriot, and eminent statesman who directed the destinies of the country, they stripped him of his Dictatorship, salutary and saving as it was, in these unhappy moments, and which he exercised with judgment, loyalty, moderation, and patriotism. Incapable of forming any new and lasting Government, the Cores would have wasted their energies in sterile and frightful convulsions, in creating ephemeral and under-rated powers, and in contributing to the triumph of the most horrible anarchy, behind which there was nothing visible but the enthronement of Carlist absolutism, or the dismemberment for Spain into petty and agitated cantons, in the which rancour envy, and covetous appetite should, by violence, destroy the curb and the empire of law.

"In this supreme juncture social order, the integrity of the country, its honour, and its very life have been saved by a dash of energy, bold and happy inspiration, by an act of force, as a rule dolefull and undesirable, but now not only deserving of excuse and forgiveness, but of imperishable praise. The garrison of Madrid has done nothing more than make itself the instrument of the arm of unanimous public opinion, the faithful and resolute executor of the will of a nation completely divorced from its false representatives, whose political disappearance it desired, inasmuch as they were on the point of destroying it and of blotting it out of the list of civilized peoples.

"The contentment of all honorable persons, the serene satisfactions of all the pacific and industrious classes the spontaneous and general applause, and even a marked tendency towards the re-establishment of our ruined financial credit, have alread become manifest, even when the Cortes are only just dissolved, thus confirming our previous operations.

"The politicians of importance resident in Madrid, who represent all the Liberal parties, having assembled and consulted among themselves, have acclaimed and recognized General Serrano as the Chief of the Executive Power.

"The enthusiastic adhesion of the people and the Army sent by telegraph from almost all the provinces has confirmed this election.

"General Serrano has formed the new Ministry, whose idea and whose mission it now falls to us to explain.

"So long as rebels against the National Sovereignty —a thousand times asserted by the votes of the majority of the nation—continue deaf to what has also a thousand times been resolved by providence on the field of battle, adversaries of progress and haters of the spirit of the age, and of the noble doctrines on which modern civilization is based; while these Carlists continue in arms in the North, infesting and depredating many others by their wandering bands, and sustaining a cruel and bloody Civil War destructive of commerce and of industry, and which threatens to submerge us in misery and perennial barbarism; so long as the anti-national flag continues unfurled in Cartagena, destroying our Navy and making us the scandal and abomination of cultivated nations, and so long as the torch of discord burns in our Colonial Provinces, and ungrateful sons of Spain persist in repudiating the Mother country, and in the wish to despoil her of the beauteous Island of Cuba—monument and proof of her greatest glory—so long as all this continues, the exercise of all liberties is difficult and impossible. The first necessity is a strong power, the deliberations of which shall be rapid but reserved, where discussion does not retard action, where previous public prejudice does not discredit the decree before it is promulgated, and where opposite views do not place an impediment in the way of the prompt and energetic action which has to save us. Such a power as that is the one we are disposed to exercise with firm and decided mind, and with the clear and sure conscience that we are exercising it for the good of the country.

"The power, after all, must have its termination, and this will arrive—would do Heaven it may arrive soon!—when the end for which it is created is attained.

"The advent of this Power does not destroy the cardinal law of the State. It merely suspends it, in order that when once the moral and material anarchy which divides us is conquered—as we hope it will speedily be, it may shine out again in splendour and rule in reality and truth.

"The persons who are now in power made the Revolution of 1868 and the Constitution of 1869, and they can neither condemn nor destroy their own work. They open no new Constituent period. They wish not that the temporary and provisional shall occupy among us the place of the stable and perpetual. As the sculptor models his statue in clay or soft wax that the material may take the form he desires to produce, so we made the Constitution of 1869. The exalted principles of modern democracy, the amplest liberties, and the most sacred rights are features in it. The voluntary abdication of the Monarch and the proclamation of the Republic have blotted out but one of its articles. The cardinal law being thus modified in form by events of providence, we ought not to consent to any change in its essence by means of accidental circumstances but, after the fashion of the sculptor, we believe the hour has come to cast it in imperishable bronze, by the aid of the strong mould and the hard chisel of the Dictatorship. Immediately that we have terminated this grand enterprise the Constitution of 1869 will return to give to the people all the rights embodied in it; the country and its institutions will have been saved, and the due tranquility and repose, exempt from the coercions and the passions which are to-day fermented by the Civil War, the citizens may go to the turns and choose their representatives who shall approve or disapprove our act, and legislating in ordinary Cortes shall design the form and manner in which the supreme magistrate of the of the nation shall be elected, define his attributes, and chose the first to occupy that exalted post.

"In preserving whole the conquests of the Revolution we are not impelled merely by love of consistency, which some might qualify as pertinacity, nor by the vain haughtiness of those who never confess a fault, nor repent of one; neither by the blind obstinacy of those who refuse to recognise an error and retrace their steps in search of the right path, but by the firm persuation and clear convictions that it (the cardinal law) rests on truth, and is supported on the soundest doctrine.

"In political truth to those who have faith in ideas there is something which does not depend on time or place; as in moral or mathematical truth, there is neither retrogression nor progress, but it arises from the perversion of sense and from ill-advised and evil-intentioned commentaries. It is against these we rise to-day with all the weight of authority, so as to prepare and level the road for the right interpretation and exact fulfilment of this cardinal law.

"Democracy does not consist in desiroying or levelling the social hierarchy, which arises from the invincible nature of things. It consists merely in the equality of political rights, in the destruction of all privilege which would impede the rising to the same hierarchy of those who meritoriously and honourably gain it. Neither does democracy consist in denying to him who ennobles his country by his virtues or his deeds the right of transmitting to his children something more personal and intimate than his fortune—the reflection of his glory and the brilliancy of his name. The nobility and the upper classes have therefore nothing to fear from democracy. Still less have the good Catholics and the sincerely religious anything to fear from democracy. There has already ceased the current which in other epochs might carry us to Protestantism, and it is easy to assert that freedom of worship will not break Catholic unity in the consciences among us. On the contrary, it will affirm and ennoble it, basing it on a spontaneous agreement in faith and not on tyrannic compression or violence. The State, therefore, cannot neglect or offend the Church, thus disparaging and neglecting the creeds of the immense majority of the Spaniards, and placing the State in open struggle with one of the most powerful, presistent, and organized forces our society has within its breast. If any one supposes the contrary, it is with the view of seducing the unwary and ignorant, or of hiding and cloaking under the mantle of religion their thirst for inovations (literally *novedades*, novelties) and perturbation, and their hatred to civilization, liberty, and progress.

"Against those who propagate these ideas, subverting order and retarding the re establishment of peace and liberty the Government will be most severe. Against those who combat with arms in their hands, the Government will be inexorable Only in this way and by means of this rude dicipline can public tranquility be re-born. Disembarassed of the enemies who perturb them, the people will prove themselves capable of the amplest liberty they have conquered and of the Republican virtues which are necessary to enjoy it, and to employ it as a sure means of elevating themselves to height superior to what they attained in the centuries that are past, and prevailing (*sobrestiendo*) now as then in the concert of the most cultivated and powerful nations of Europe. All our vigilance will be directed to this purpose. We do not hide from ourselves the arduous and dangerous nature of the work, the grave weight we take upon our shoulders, nor the tremendous responsibility we contract if the end is not attained. But we confide in the goodwill and right judgment of our fellow-citizens, in our own resoluteness, in the valour of our brave Army and Navy, and in the vitality, vigour virtue and fortune of Spain, which is even yet called to more glorious destinies.

"FRANCISCO SERRANO, President of the Executive Power of the Republic.
"PRAXADES MATEO SAGASTA, Minister of State.
"CRISTINO MARTOS, Minister of Grace and Justice.
"JUAN DE ZAVALA, Minister of War.
"JUAN BAUTISTA TOPETE, Minister of Marine.
"JOSE ECHAGARAY, Minister of Finance.
"EUGENIO GARCIA RUIZ, Minister of the Home Department.
"TOMAS MARIA MOSQUERA, Minister of Agriculture.
"VICTOR BALAGUER, Minister of the Colonies."

The Home Minister's Circular to the Civil Governors is much shorter :—

"In addressing your Excellency in these supreme moments for the country and the Republic, I have no other intention than to cause you to understand what this Government signifies, what it proposes to do, and what, with the aid of all the Liberal parties, seconded by the strong arm of the National Army, it hopes to accomplish in the work of regeneration to which it has been called by the supereme necessity of order—the first condition for all people well ruled and who wish to be worthy of liberty,

"The act of energy, patriotism, and disinterestedness carried out on the morning of the 3rd of January by the illustrious General Pavia, at the head of the valiant and ever-liberal Army, has been a worthy beginning of the difficult and exalted mission of this Government.

"The late Assembly, in condemning the rational policy of Senor Castelar, had virtually decreed the dissolution of the country and proposed the consummation of that dissolution. From that moment the national unity was broken, the discipline of the Army menaced anew, with two criminal insurrections persisting in bringing on the nation the night of absolutism and the chaos of demagogism. All the high interests of society were about to be disregarded, and all the conditions of existence of a free and civilized people about to be unrecognized. Spain would have remained alone and isolated in Europe, without Provinces beyond the seas, a victim of universal contempt, and delivered up to countless and fathomless disturbances only appropriate to savage society. Neither order, nor authority, nor finance, nor Army, nor any of the bases of all well-constituted government were possible with the anarchy which reigned in all spheres. The entire country groaned under the insupportable tyranny of licence, and had no hope for salvation except in the common concert of all the Liberal parties under the banner of *La Republica Espanlay verdaderamente Conservadora.* (The Spanish and really Conservative Republic.) The constitution of this new Government, of which I form a part, has signified the arrival of this grateful moment and the realization of this flattering hope. The entire nation has saluted with joyous presentiments this new Government which comes to unite the country, to re-establish order, to save the integrity of the territory, to revive credit, to introduce order into the Administration, to shield and protect all rights, to inspire confidence in all classes and parties, and especially to defend the existence of the Spanish Army,—the saviour of the country in Madrid, the shield of liberty in the Provinces, and every where the custodian of the national honour and dignity.

"This Government, in springing into life in the way it has done, is certain it had not, in making itself the interpreter of public sentiment, violated any legality. The de-composition of the country decreed by a Federal Assembly could never be the work of legality; but legality, is such cases, is ever found at the side of the first who is bold enough to detain it, of him who in reality best represents the will of the nation, even though he has not consulted it previously.

"The first and principal proposition of this Government is the re-establishment of public order in the shortest possible period, with the firmest will, and by the most energetic means they can dispose of.

"So long as the social body is suffering under this fever which consumes and ruins it under the double lash of the two insurrections, Carlist and Cantonal, it is impossible for the Goverment to think of anything but the immediate attainment of public peace, without which the practice of Liberty and the enjoyment of its benefits is impossible. Until, therefore, order is consolidated and Spain recovers her health—namely peace—the Spaniards cannot exercise the rights of a free people without danger of compromising and discrediting them amidst the torpid orgies of a brutal and licentious life.

"To re-establish order in the first place, and in the second to prove that order is compatible with the Republic and with Liberty, is what this Goverment, from the very first instant, are decided to do. Only thus can they claim to be the interpreters of the will of this nation, for the integrity, tranquillity and honour of which they are determined to watch without rest and without weakness.

'My presence in this department and the antecedents of my whole political life are a sure pledge that nothnig will be attempted against the Republic, and should serve to your guarantee and apology in the fulfilment of the duties of your charge.

"Inspire yourself with these sentiments, which are those of the Government and devote all your zeal, care, and patriotism to the service of these ends by all the means which may be indicated by your love to the country and by the orders which, through me, you will receive from this Goverment.

"God guards your Excellency many years!

"GARCIA RUIZ, Minister of the Gobernacion.

"Madrid Jan. 6, 1874.

"To the Civil Governor of the Province of——."

Then follows the following—

DECREE.

"Public opinion, availing itself of the providential arm of the Army, has dissolved the late Constituent Cortes. The country has lent to this act its most unanimous assent. The Executive Power of the republic accept all its responsibility, and in consequence decree as follows.

"'Art. 1.—The Constituent Cortes of 4873 are declared dissolved.

"'Art. 2.—The Government of the Republic will convoke ordinary Cortes as soon as the necessities of public order being satisfied universal suffrage can operate *(funcionar)* freely.'"

"LETTRES A UNE INCONNUE." *

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

THE lively sensation which has been stirred in the literary world of Paris by the publication of these two volumes is partly due to the mystery that haunts them, for the Parisians are delightfully stimulated by mystification. M. Mérimée, who died in 1870, was a grave Academician of marked eminence; he was the author of some romances that are not without the seal of distinction and originality, and of some episodic pieces in the history of Rome, Spain, Russia; finally, he was the Government inspector or surveyor of the great national edifices and monuments. His manner in society is described for those of us who never saw him by M. Taine: "He was a tall, pale, erect person, who but for his smile might have been taken for an Englishman; at least he had that cold and distant air which repulses beforehand any approach to familiarity. At the mere sight of him, you felt in him a natural or acquired phlegm, self-command, the will and the habit of being on his guard." Three years after the death of a personage apparently so unpromising for romance, are given to the world between three and four hundred letters addressed by him to a lady whose name has been kept a secret, and his intimacy with whom appears, at least for many years, if not to the end, to have been a secret alike to her friends and to his own. All we can be sure of is, that the lady was either English or of English connections. Well, we may imagine the buzz which such a mystification attaching to a man so well known as M. Mérimée would be likely to provoke in Paris, where curiosity is much more sprightly than among our heavier selves, where interest about affairs of the heart is much more serious, and where there is an elaborate science and well-defined phraseology for dealing with all the shades and niceties and shifting variations of passion. With us there is only one relation between a man and a woman; if the man is not married to the woman, it is our way not on any account to speak of any feeling they may have for one another and not to think about it more than we can help. There is a good deal to be said as to the limitations which our fashion in such things imposes on art, on fiction, indeed on our knowledge of human nature and of the realities of human life, and of the forces that move the world. But as there is not room at present for saying a great deal on this intricate subject, we shall do best to say nothing. The correspondence between M. Mérimée and the unknown contains nothing very shocking, though there are some things in the latter portion of it which we can well imagine a lady not caring to be known to have had addressed to her. The mystery does not seem to be at all of a compromising kind. *Honi soit qui mal y pense.* Still, an Academician does not write letters for thirty years to a lady with whom he does not claim acquaintance in society, without touching our inquisitiveness. And the pleasant stimulation is all the more tantalizing for our not seeing the letters of the Unknown to M. Mérimée.

The beginning of these singular letters was in 1841, and the last of them was written in the month of September, 1870, a couple of hours before the writer's death. Most of them are slightly amusing, some of them are extremely amusing, and a few of them are really interesting. It is a good general rule that a man ought either to write love letters to a woman, full of tenderness, passion, impulse; or else letters of gossip, discussion, criticism, grave or gay, with or without a slight and never excessive flavour of pleasant gallantry, such as one finds in the correspondence of Voltaire, Horace Walpole, Galiani, Joseph de Maistre, and a host of other men. M. Mérimée's letters to his Unknown fall into neither class. There is not a passionate sentence in them from first to last, and not often so much as a tender phrase. Yet neither is there any of that graceful make-believe which neither deceives the man who writes nor the woman who reads, but which, from the pen of a man of delicacy, tact, discretion, gives so exquisite a charm to the correspondence of two sensible people of different sex. M. Mérimée's gallantries are very hard and chilly, and his banter of his fair correspondent is for the most part banter that drags. It is not that he is clumsy. No one was ever less so. The delightful French virtues of lucidity and precision in expression are fully his. There is not the least pedantry of phrase, but there is more than enough of a certain hard pedantry of sentiment. "The most important and pressing thing I have to tell you," he says in the one warm passage in the three hundred and thirty letters, "is that I love you every day more and more, I really believe, and that I wish you would pluck up courage to say as much to me." But this is only the flash of a moment. One may allow that men often feel more passion and tenderness than they have the art of throwing into the humblest lyric form; yet somehow there is an absence of sweet ring and soft resonance in M. Mérimée's one attempt at the romantic, which shows the want not only of poetry in his nature, but also of that warmth and richness of which poetry is only the consummate flower. In a nature like this you seek in vain for even a passing impulse of abandonment —that abandonment to which one is willing to forgive so much. "The natural or acquired phlegm, the Self-command, the will and the habit of being on his guard," which M. Taine says one saw in him at mere sight do not show attractively in correspondence with a lady for whom he must, after all, have had something more than common friendship, or else he would not have taken the trouble, as he so often does, to reproach her with some faults of manner. He is sometimes as harsh to his correspondent as Rousseau was to his unknown adorer, Mdme. de Franqueville, who would so fain have had him play St. Preux to her Julie. Not that the lady in the present case appears to have been any adoree of her correspondent's in the tenderer sense of adoration. "It seems to me," he writes, "that every day you are more of an egoist. In us you never look to any one but yourself. The more I dwell on the idea the more gloomy it seems to me." "Assuredly my greatest enemy, or, if you like, my rival in your heart, is your pride; whatever rubs that irritates you. You follow your idea, perhaps without knowing it, into the smallest details." Her egoism is a standing reproach against her, and is the alleged cause of numerous quarrels of which we only catch little glimpses in the letters. "The affection you have for me is only a sort of *jeu d'esprit.* You are all mind. You are one of those chilly women of the North, you only live by the head." "I can never be with you what I wanted to be, or rather what I meant to seem in your eyes. I have had too much confidence in myself. I have tried in my heart to fight against the demonstration of my reason." "It is plain that we can now never find ourselves together without wrangling horribly. We both of us wish what is impossible: you that I should be a statue; I that you should not be one. Each new proof of this impossibility is cruel for both you and me. For my part I regret all the pain I may have given you. I yield too often to impulses of absurd anger. As well fret oneself because ice is cold." We get an indirect view of the Unknown's temperament from a passage in which the writer reproaches her for a kind of criticism that assuredly has a strong savour of our dear and excellent England :—

"I am rather put out by your ridiculous prudery and by all you say to me about the book. The book has the misfortune of being badly written—that is to say, in an emphatic manner, which Sainte Beuve praises as poetic, so much do tastes differ. It contains just observations, and that is no trifling merit. When people have taste like you, they do not cry out that it is shocking and immoral; they find that what is good in the book is very good. Pray never judge things with your prejudices. Every day you become more prudish and more like your time. You ought to know how to seek out what is good wherever it is. (ii. 12.)"

Yet we may suspect that at bottom it was this alleged prudery, or at least the inner quality of temperament from which the prudery sprang, that attracted Mérimée. Though not a statue, as he says, we can easily see that there was in him a certain stiffness, coolness, dryness, to say of which that it is statuesque would be a complimentary description. Of that egoism with which all Frenchmen habitually reproach all Englishmen, as well as any of their own countrymen or countrywomen whom they have the misfortune not to like, Mérimée appears to have had his full share; and the early difficulties of this curious friendship were perhaps at least as due to this quality in himself as in his English or Anglicized friend. Another thing. They did not see one another often enough. Alfred de Musset has somewhere said that "Lovers who only see one another at long intervals are never sure of understanding one another; they prepare for being happy, they want to convince each other that they are so, and they seek what cannot be found, that is to say words for expressing what they feel. Those who live together have no need to express any thing; they exchange glances, they clasp hands as they go."

As years went on the letters to the Unknown lost the roughness, the tones of discontent, which marked those of earlier date, before the conditions of friendship—whatever they may ultimately have been—had been fixed and accepted. That achieved, M. Mérimée becomes a more amusing correspondent, if less interesting to those who have a taste for tracing out the currents of passion and the fine intricate threads of sentiment that cross and intercross under the even surface of a man's official demeanour before the world. M. Mérimée was a cool observer of society, and he moved in the best society in Paris, literary and official. He travels all over Europe, yet amid the manners of many men and many cities he always remains the same cool observer, keeping all his wits about him in the very height of the social whirl. He seems to have been of the not uncommon type of man who is born with a good deal of sensibility, but whose sensibility is easily balked by the ways of the world, and then is apt to crystallize into a hard intellectuality and realism. There is a certain fadedness in such natures, yet they are keenly alive to the procession of circumstance around them. Only their clearness and liveliness of interest too often ends in that fatal gift of discerning the exact relative proportions of things to one another which is so dangerously like mediocrity. Though cool, he was too serious and considerable a person to fall into that cynical vein which passes with small creatures for the very profound of social philosophy. Now and then he permits himself to say what many think, but with conventional amiability keep to themselves. On one occasion he had to stay a couple of days with an uncle whom he barely knew, and with whom he had no single interest in common. "I don't like relations," he wrote: "you are obliged to be familiar with people you never saw, just because they happen to be sons of the same father as your own father." In a general way M. Mérimée does not pass beyond a superficial humorousness, a little dry, a little caustic, but always too reserved to be overdone even in causticity. And the little pictures which he draws are frequently of heroical personages. For instance :—

"After dinner Béranger, with his usual sense and sincerity, told Rachel that she was wrong to fritter away her talent in drawing-rooms, that there was only one true public for her—that of the Théâtre Français, and so on. Mdle. Rachel seemed to approve the moral vastly, and, to show that she had profited by it, played the first act of 'Esther.' It was necessary for some one to read the replies in the dialogue, and she had a Racine brought to me with full ceremony by an Academician who played the part of cicisbeo. I answered too bluntly that I understood nothing about verses, and that there were people in the room who, being in the business, would scan them far better than I. Hugo excused himself on account of his eyesight, and divers else for divers other reasons. The master of the house sacrificed himself. So picture to yourself Rachel, all in black, between a piano and a tea-table, a door at her back, and slowly making up a theatre face. This change of look was very amusing and very fine; it went on for about two minutes, and then she began: "Est-ce toi, chere Elise?" . . . The confidante in the middle of his reply let fall first his spectacles, then his book; it was ten minutes before he found his place again and his eyes. The audience perceive that Esther is in something of a rage. She goes on. The door opens behind her; it is a servant coming in. They beckon to him to go away. He vanishes, and cannot manage to shut the door. The said door, unfastened, kept moving, accompanying Rachel with a melodious creak-creak that was highly diverting. As there seemed to be no end to this, Mdlle. Rachel clapped her hand on her heart and fell faint, but, like a person accustomed to die on the stage, gave plenty of time for people to come to her assistance. During the interlude, Hugo and M. Thiers snapped at one another about Racine. Hugo said that Racine was a small soul and Corneille a great one. 'You say that,' answered Thiers, 'because you are a great soul; you are the Corneille—(Hugo put on a look of extreme modesty)—of an epoch whose Racine is Casimir Delavigne!' I leave you to think whether modesty continued in favour after that! However, the fainting came to an end, and the act was finished, but *faseheggiando.* Somebody who knows Rachel very well said, as we came out, 'How she must have sworn to-night when she went away.'—(i.111-12.)"

M. Mérimée came into contact with most of the conspicuous personages of his time, and he touches them all with a certain definiteness. Thus of Cobden he says, what one would hardly have expected, "he is a clever man of extremely interesting type; the very opposite of an Englishman, in this sense, that you never hear him utter commonplaces, and that he has few prejudices." We have always noticed, by the way, that if a Frenchman is pleasantly struck by an Englishman, he is sure to pronounce him very un-English and extremely French—a harmless enough form of national vanity. M. Mérimée was repeatedly in England, but he speaks of our ways, our dinners, our wives and daughters, our toilettes, not complimentarily. The only comfort is that he speaks in a fashion as little complimentary of the society and ways of his own country. In 1865 he noticed that Lord Palmerston, whom on another occasion he likens to a gorilla, had aged in a singular degree, in spite of his success at the elections. This is his account of Lord Palmerston's illustrious successor :—"I have just passed three days at Mr. Gladstone's, which has not amused but interested me, for I always take pleasure in observing the varieties of human nature. . . . Mr. Gladstone seemed to me in some respects a man of genius, in others a child. There is in him something of the child, something of the statesman, and something of the"—what is a polite English equivalent for *fou?* M. Mérimée was a guest of the Emperor's at Biarritz during the memorable visit of a statesman of more commanding quality. "The Emperor presented me to the King of Portugal, who gave me his hand, and looked at me with too great round, staring eyes, which nearly made me lose my manners. Another personage, M. de Bismarck, pleased me better. He is a tall German, very polite, without being at all naif. He has an air utterly devoid of *Gemuth*, but full of intelligence. He made a conquest of me." He always thought of Bismarck as a really great man (ii 292); the only great man in Europe (ii. 321).

Of Victor Hugo he says that the fabric of his verse is nothing but images. "There is neither matter, nor solidity, nor commen-sense; he is a man who gets drunk on his own words, and who no longer takes the trouble of thinking;" and later on he found himself wondering whether Victor Hugo had always been a madman, or was only become so of later years. He inclined to the first of the alternatives. In English literature he was extremely well versed, and a letter in these volumes written in English shows his mastery of it. But so far as we can see, during the period of this correspondence he was fondest of reading English novels of all things in the world, and we have little criticism of "Ernest Maltravers," "What will he do with it?" and of one or two of George Borrow's books, as well of Prescott, and Mr. Motley, to whom he attributes some merits, "American though he be." Mérimée criticisms of books, like all the rest of him, seem to lack juice and sap. Now and then he makes up for this by a kind of fine irony; and his reports with sympathetic relish of some speech of Cardinal Antonelli's about General Lamoricière which has the same kind of ring in it. Antonelli declared he had never met a man of more distinction than Lamoricière: "I talked to him about the situation, and he straightway found five or six remedies for it; and he speaks so well that in a single hour he gave me no less than four different opinions on the same question, each with such a quantity of excellent reasons to support it, that I was only embarrassed which to choose."

M. Mérimée was a frequent guest of the Emperor's at Compiègne, Biarritz, Fontainebleau. It is not worth while to go into the reasons which Parisian malice to wards Mdme. de Montijo assigned for Merimee's welcome in the houses of Mdme. de Montijo's august son-in-law. There may have been a foundation for Parisian gossip, or there may have been no foundation at all. The public does best to leave such matters, which are really inscrutable, and which would be quite unimportant even if we could get to the very lowest bottom of them, to the small press of the boulevards. All we know is that M. Mérimée gives some amusing sketches of the tedium of Court life. Though he declares more than once that never was there a more affable host nor a more gracious hostess, yet days spent in incessantly waiting for something, which something never happened—that is his account of a guest's life at Court—were very little to his taste. Here is a sprightlier picture: "We have here [at Compiègne] by way of lions four Highlanders in kilts; the Duke of ——, Lord ——, and the duke's son and nephew. It is amusing enough to see their eight bare knees in a drawing-room, where all the men wear breeches and tights. Yesterday they brought in his grace's piper, and they all four danced in a way that caused very lively alarm as they turned round. But there are ladies whose orinoline is still more alarming as they get into carriages. . . ." The Emperor found M. Mérimée's historical and archæological knowledge very useful to him in writing the once famous history of Julius Cæsar; and the Empress liked him, first, it would seem, because he spoke Spanish well and knew Spain and liked it; her diversion. One of those readings has a comical story attached to it, which shows among other things that not all great persons are as polite to men of letters as Napoleon III. was. M Mérimee read to the Empress one of his stories. There was then at Biarritz a Russian Grand Duchess to whom M. Mérimée had been presented some years before. They renewed the acquaintance :—

"Shortly after my reading I received a visit of a policeman, who said he was sent by the Grand Duchess. 'What can I do for you?' "I am come on behalf of her Imperial Highness to beg you to come to her tonight to read your tale." "What tale?" "The one you read the other day to her Majesty." I replied that I had the honour of being comedian to her Majesty, and that I could not go and ply my trade in the town without her leave; and I ran at once to tell her the story. I expected a war with Russia at the very least, and I was rather mortified at not only being authorized but even begged to go in the evening to the Duchess's, to whom the policeman had been told off as factotum. However, to console myself, I wrote to the Duchess a letter in fairly good ink, and announced to her my visit. I was going to take my letter to her hotel; a tremendous wind was blowing, and in a by-street I met a woman who was in a fair way for being carried into the sea by her petticoats which the wind had got into; she was in the greatest embarrassment, blinded and stunned by the noise of her crinoline and its appurtenances. I ran to her help; I had much ado in rendering useful assistance, and then only did I recognize the Duchess. The blast of wind saved her a few little epigrams. (ii. 297-9.)"

M. Mérimée just lived long enough to see the ruin of the Imperial fortunes, for he died in the disastrous September of 1870. His letters for two or three years before expresses a gloomy view of what was coming, and will be worth turning over by the future historian who wants to know the tenor of opinion among the graver spirits in France before the outbreak of the war. In 1867 he writes,—and as a man mind about the Court what he writes is specially interesting—

"I am very much frightened at the look of politics. I find in the general tone of the newspapers and the speech markers something that reminds me of 1854. There are strange outbreaks of anger without any visible cause. Everybody's nerves are strung. M. Thiers, after passing all his life in political struggle, is seized with a nervous trembling, because a lawyer from Marseilles talks platitudes, which only deserve a smile. What shall I say of M. Ollivier and *tutti quanti?* In spite of their turning their phrases so elegantly, and declaring how profoundly convinced they are, they look to me like second-rate actors who imitate the players of first-rate parts in such a way as to take in nobody. We are growing smaller every day. There is nobody but M. de Bismarck who is a really great man. (ii.320-1.)"

We can only quote one other passage, bearing on the loudly disputed question whether the war was popular in Paris. On the 18th of July he writes thus: "I need not tell you what I feel. I am one of those who think the thing could not have been avoided. They might possibly have retarded the explosion, but it was impossible to conjure it away absolutely. Here [Paris] the war is more popular than it has ever been, even among the bourgeoisie."

In concluding our notice of these two entertaining volumes we remonstrate with the publisher, the editor, and above all, the unknown lady, for the scandalous outrage of printing in full the names of two persons still moving in London society, in connection with whom M. Merimee, in one of his visits to England, heard some of the current ill-natured gossip—gossip which he, pardonably enough, retailed in a private letter, but which it is wholly unpardonable to reproduce in a public volume.

* "Lettres à une Inconnue." Par Prosper Mérimée. Précédées d'une étude sur Mérimée. Par H. Taine. (Paris: Michel Levy. London: Hachette. 1874.)

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928 Gad's Hill, Kelly—The Captain.
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